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PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 11, 1844

SCHISM AMONG THE MORMONS.—Elder Page of this city, one of the "high travelling council of twelve," has issued his manifesto, warning all Mormons, and all who wish to become Mormons, against Sidney Rigdon, who it seems has been expelled from the company of the "Saints."

MR. BIRNEY AND THE LOCOFOCOS.

"R. Ewett, Chairman," has published a card to the public in reference to Mr. Birney's nomination to the Legislature by the Locofocos of Michigan, which he requests us to publish. We cannot do so unless we have some evidence that, as he says, the nomination of Mr. B. with his assent, is a fabrication. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Birney was nominated by a Locofoco convention whether with his assent or not we cannot say. We only give such intelligence on the subject as we receive. If Mr. Birney denies that he was nominated with his assent, and repudiates the nomination, we will cheerfully publish the fact, but we cannot consent to suspend our judgment, and admit the matter a "fabrication," merely at the ipse dixit of "Russell Ewett, Chairman," or because some Liberty men pronounce the whole matter a "Whig lie." Whig papers are as liable to error as other papers, but they always have the honesty to correct errors unintentionally made, and as a portion of the public press, the Whig papers of the land for candor, truth, uprightness, fearlessness and independence, challenge a comparison with any others in the country.

The following additional information on the subject has reached us:

James G. Birney Nominated for the Legislature by the Polk Locofocos.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

PONTIAC, (Mich.) Oct. 1, 1844.

SIR:—We have just learned by a highly intelligent and respectable gentleman from Saginaw, that the Locofocos of Saginaw County held last week a County Convention, and nominated as Representative to the Legislature JAMES G. BIRNEY, *Abolition Candidate for the Presidency*! Mr. Birney is not now at home, but there is no doubt but he will accept; as previous to his departure it was openly and publicly stated by the leading Locos that Birney would be nominated by their Convention when it should meet, and I understand that Mr. Birney's name was the only one presented to the Convention. It is no joke or hoax, but a serious business matter with them, and is the result of a previous understanding (without doubt) between him or his friends, and the Locos. It shows where his sympathies are.

IMPORTANT AND STARTLING DOCUMENT!

JUST DISCOVERED!

A most important and startling document has come to light at Washington city, a copy of which has been laid upon our table. It is an address issued at Washington city, by the "Democratic Association," and has been secretly circulated over the South. A person who wished to purchase some copies to take to the North was refused. It is believed to have been written by Hon. Robt. J. Walker, as he carried large numbers to the folding room of the United States Senate, and franked them to different parts of the South.

The object of this document, which is headed "the South in Danger," is to persuade the people of the South to vote for *James K. Polk for the purpose of* STRENGTHENING AND PERPETUATING THE SLAVE POWER BY THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS!

The document is mostly made up of extracts from the speeches of Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and other eminent Whigs, the doings of Northern Conventions, &c. We publish below the principal part of the document, with the exception of the most lengthy extract. We give enough to show that the MASK that is now worn by that party in the non-slaveholding States is TORN FROM THEM.—THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY, AND THE CONSEQUENT INCREASE OF THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE SOUTH, are the great and only reasons that are herein set forth, as those that ought and do animate the Locofoco party in urging the immediate annexation of Texas.

We ask every candid, dispassionate man, candidly to read and ponder upon this document. Here is evidence conclusive, that the great object to be gained by the election of Mr. POLK is the PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE POWER, and this object is to be affected by the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Recollect, this Document issued at Washington city, by the Locofoco Association, and *secretly* circulated over the South. The following is a true copy, with the exception of omission of some extracts from Whig speeches, &c. It commences as follows:

THE SOUTH IN DANGER.

READ BEFORE YOU VOTE!

Address of the Democratic Association of Washington, D. C.

There never was a period when the South was in so much danger as at this moment.—To procure the Abolition vote for Henry Clay, we will show that the Whig party of the North, their leading presses, legislative bodies, and statesmen, have denounced the South, they have held up slavery as a crime, they have promised a speedy union to effect its overthrow with the Abolitionists, and have joined with them in holding up the South to obloquy and reproach. The means used by this new coalition are to represent the people of the South to their sister States and to the world as disgraced and degraded by the institution of slavery, and as unworthy of Christian communion and social intercourse. Already this demoniac feeling has dissolved the Methodist church, and other American churches are threatened with a similar fate. The object is to *taboo the South*, to render us infamous, to put the mark of Cain upon our forehead, and to deprive us of character first, as the means of despoiling us of our property afterwards. Men of the South, the effort is to disgrace and degrade you and your children forever. That such a party exists in the North, is conceded. They denounce you in their presses, petitions, and speeches, as man-stealers, as robbers, and flesh jobbers, as slave breeders, as convict criminals, as vile and infamous, as unworthy of Christian or social communion, and finally as existing only by sufference as a part of the Union.

Now if, as we shall demonstrate, the party which thus denounces the South, is courted by the Whig party of the North, if they are assured, as we shall show, by the Whigs of the North, that their views are identical with those of the Abolitionists, that they are only using different means to accomplish the same object, and that the abolition of slavery will be more certainly effected by the election of Clay than that of Birney, surely you cannot continue united as a party with the Whigs of the North, who thus join with your enemies to disgrace and degrade you. If the leading Whig statesmen of the North denounce you as culprits and criminals, and immediately succeeding this denunciation, these, your avowed enemies, are nominated and elected as Governors, as members of Congress and of the State Legislatures, by the Whig party of the North, can you continue united with such a party; and if you do, are not your own votes joined with those of your enemies in subjecting you to disgrace and degradation? But let us to the proof; and we extract from the National Intelligencer, republished in the Liberty Legion, the following address on the subject of Texas, by twenty-one members of Congress, *all* friends of Mr. Clay, *all* of whom, since their condemnation of you, have been sustained by the united vote of the Whigs of the North.

[Then follows the extract referred to, which we published at the time of its first appearance. The address then proceeds:]

Of the Whig members of Congress, who signed this address, (for it was scorned and denounced by the Democrats,) each one was elected by the Whig party, each of them is still a Whig, an ardent friend of Henry Clay, and each of them has been sustained since this denunciation of the South by his Whig constituents of the North, thus endorsing these libels upon us and our institutions. These Whig members of Congress denounced slavery as "an evil and a curse," as an institution "unjust, injurious to the interests and *abhorrent* to the feelings of the people of the free States;" and, finally, they declared that the attempt to sustain it by the Annexation of Texas would "fully justify a dissolution of the Union." If these charges are true, they disgrace and degrade the South. Yet they were made by twenty-one leading Whig friends of Mr. Clay in Congress, and endorsed subsequently by their Whig constituents. Nearly all of these twenty-one members were sustained for re-election by their Whig constituents, or those who did not return again to Congress they elevated to higher stations. Thus, Mattocks, in Sept 1843, and Slade, in Sept. 1844, were elected by the Whigs as Governors of Vermont, and Briggs, in Nov 1843, as Governor of Massachusetts. Such are the allies with whom the Whigs of the South are asked to cooperate in the election of Henry Clay. Such is the party in the North, whom the Whigs of the South are asked to place in power—thus sustaining the enemies who denounce, instead of their friends, the Democracy of the North, who sustain and defend the South and their institutions.

Then follows extracts from Mr. Giddings, Gov. Seward, Gov. Slade, Gov. Reed, John Quincy Adams, Senator Choate, Mr. Webster, &c. interspersed with denunciatory remarks against northern men, northern rights, Abolitionists, Mr. Clay, &c. The attempt of the whole of these extracts is to show, what is indeed true, that the Whig party is opposed to the encroachments and extension of slavery, and the Annexation of Texas, and that the only hope of slavery men is in James K. Polk. The last extract is taken from Mr. Webster. We copy the remainder of the address to the close:]

This speech of Mr. Webster is since Mr. Clay's last Texas letter, and in no one of which does he withdraw his pledge against the annexation of Texas, "if opposed by any considerable number of States," and, as the Whig States of the North will forever oppose it, Mr. Webster says "here is his pledge, and upon it I take my stand."

Mr. Webster might have added, as other Whig orators of the North have done, that UNLESS MEXICO CONSENTS, Mr. Clay is also pledged to oppose the annexation of Texas. Now, Mexico, with her debt of 84 millions of dollars, due in England, is as completely under British influence as if she were a British province; and to ask the consent of Mexico is to ask the consent of England, which we all know will never be granted. Among the items of news brought by a late steam packet from England, and republished in the National Intelligencer, is the following official announcement: "The Queen (Victoria) has conferred the Grand Cross of Charles III on Santa Anna, President of the Republic of Mexico." Such are the honors conferred by England on Santa Anna, for threatening war upon this country if we persisted in the Annexation of Texas. And we are to ask the consent of Santa Anna, now a British nobleman. Well, then, might Mr Webster say, that the pledge of Henry Clay against the annexation of Texas would never be forfeited, for a considerable number of the States would forever oppose the annexation; and Mexico, governed by the counsels of England, would never consent to it; and were not this pledge of Mr. Clay certain and reliable, he would never receive the support of the Whigs of the North. Among the reasons urged by Mr. Clay against the annexation of Texas, are the legislative resolutions of Massachusetts and Vermont. Now, on what grounds do these States oppose the annexation? Upon abolition and anti-slavery grounds. Thus the Legislature of Massachusetts opposed the annexation of Texas upon the ground, as set forth in their first set of Resolutions, that it would "strengthen and extend the evils of a system (Slavery) which is unjust in itself, in striking contrast with the theory of our institutions, and condemned by the moral sentiment of mankind." Vermont, in her legislative resolutions, "solemnly protests against the annexation treaty in any form," and against the admission into this Union of any State whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, and "instructs her Senators to abolish slavery, and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States."

The Legislatures of the Whig States of Massachusetts and Vermont pass resolutions against the annexation of Texas upon the very strongest anti-slavery and Abolition grounds, and Mr. Clay approves, adopts, and sustains them, by referring to these resolutions as a sufficient reason of itself against the annexation of Texas. The doctrines of the Whig Legislatures of the North is, that slavery is a crime and a disgrace, and that the slaveholding States are not fit associates for the free States of the North; and Mr Clay adopts unequivocally these resolutions, by giving them as an insuperable objection to the annexation. And now how stands the case? By the last census the North has 135 Representatives in Congress, and the South but 88, being a majority of 47 in favor of the North, which is still increasing at every census. The Senate is still equally divided, but Wisconsin and Iowa are both to be admitted as free States; and if Florida were admitted at the same time, it would make a majority against us in the Senate. The only hope of the South, then, is in the annexation of Texas, which would give the South a majority in the Senate, whilst the North maintained its preponderance in the House, and thus give effectual security to the South, and greatly tend to preserve and perpetuate the Union, which, with the growing spirit of abolition in the North, would be greatly endangered by giving to the North the unrestrained majority in both Houses of Congress. Even if Mr. Clay were not opposed to annexation, the whole Whig party of the North are, and their success would be the defeat of annexation, whatever the views of Mr. Clay might be. But is his course free from censure on this subject? Without referring again to his adoption of the Vermont and Massachusetts anti-Texas and anti-slavery resolutions as the ground of his action in opposing annexation, let us examine further his course on this subject. In the life of Mr. Clay, by his confidential friend and chosen biographer, Mr. Prentice, of Louisville, he says: "He (Mr. Clay) has been the slave's friend through life. In all stations has he pleaded the cause of African freedom, without fear from high or low. To him, more than to any other individual, is owing that great revolution which has taken place on this subject—a revolution whose wheels must continue to move onward until they reach the goal of universal freedom." He also endeavored to dissever Kentucky from the South, by proposing to insert in her Constitution a clause for the prospective eradication of slavery from the State, by means of a gradual emancipation of those held in bondage. See his life by his friend Epes Sargent, pp 5, 46.

Where the South would have been with Kentucky against them on the question of abolition, let the present posture of affairs and the events of the few last years answer, Nor has Mr. Clay changed his opinion on this subject, for he would not only take Kentucky but Virginia also, from the South, and leave them a feeble and defenceless minority, and his speech of the 20th January, 1827, in the Hall of the House of Rpresentatives, Mr. Clay said that "if I could be instrumental in eradicating (slavery) the DEEPEST STAIN upon the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it by foreign nations; if I could only be instrumental in ridding of this FOUL BLOT that revered state (Virginia) that gave me birth, or that not less beloved State which kindly adopted me as her son I would not exchange the proud satisfaction which I should enjoy for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."—Page 326. In his speech in the Senate, on the 9th March, 1836, recorded in Giles and Seaton's Register of Debates, vol 12, part 1, page 786, Mr. Clay said: "He contended, that, as neither Virginia nor Maryland, nor both combined, could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, the power, *without limitation or restriction*, existed only in Congress." And in the debate in the Senate, January 11, 1838, "Mr. Clay thought the Senator from South Carolina would not declare that it would be unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in the District or Territories." But the Senator from South Carolina did deny the power, as does Mr. Polk and every Southern Senator. It is said, however, that Mr Clay deems it inexpedient to exercise the power; but as he opposes the exercise of the veto power on questions of expediency, what safeguard would the South have in his views on this subject, when he distinctly informs the Abolitionists that Congress does possess the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States?

On the 9th March, 1836, Mr. Clay voted in the Senate of the United States in favor of the reception of Abolition petitions.—Senate Journal, p. 210. On the 2d of June, 1836, he voted against the engrossment of the bill preventing the transmission of incendiary abolition documents through the mail; and on the 8th June, 1836, he voted against the passage of that bill so important to the safety of the South.—See Senate Journal of that year p. 400 and 416. In his speech at Lexington, Ky., in September, 1836, printed under his own eye, in one of his friendly presses, the Lexington Intelligencer, and also printed in Niles Register of the 17th September, 1830, Mr Clay says: "I consider slavery a curse—a curse to the master; a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In the abstract it is all wrong, and no possible contingency can make it right." Here Mr. Clay deliberately denounces slavery as "a *curse*," "a *wrong*, a *grievous wrong to the slave*," and, to cap the climax, he adds, "*no possible contingency can make it right.*"

What stronger encouragement can Abolition ask than this? Men of the South, do you consider that you, as charged by Mr. Clay, are offering "a grievous wrong to the slave?" If so, write the irrevocable sentence of your own acknowledged guilt and self-degradation, by electing to the highest office in your gift the very man who has thus condemned, rebuked, and denounced you. And when you have done the deed, and the rejoicing shouts of Vermont, and Massachusetts, and the other Whig States of the North, triumphant, by your aid, over your friends the prostrate Democracy of North, shall proclaim to you, in the language of your President, ABOLISH SLAVERY, which you yourselves will thus have declared "A GRIEVOUS WRONG TO THE SLAVE," "AND NO POSSIBLE CONTINGENCY CAN MAKE IT RIGHT," what will be your answer, and how will you escape the sentence of your own self-condemnation? Reflect then, Whigs of the South, our brethren and fellow-citizens, pause and consider well all the dreadful consequences before you sink us all together into one common abyss of ruin and degradation.

JAMES TOWLES, CHAIRMAN.

C. P. SENGSTACK, Sec'y.

Washington City, September 25, 1844.

IN CASE POLK IS ELECTED.—This is hardly a supposable case, but if it were we should call the attention of capitalists and business men as well as mechanics and day-laborers to the following fact from the Albany Daily Advertiser

A manufacturer, not many miles from this city, and a strong Locofoco withal, desirous of making some additions to his buildings or machinery, came to the city and applied to his Locofoco friends for a loan on security of his buildings, &c. They, firm in the conviction that Polk will be elected, refused the loan, assigning as a reason that in case Polk was elected *the security offered would be worthless.*

Here was an admission, beyond all doubt, in identifying Clay and the Whig Policy with the maintenance of the Tariff and arraying their own candidate, Polk, in deadly hostility to it.

Men of New York and New England what say you to this?

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 12, 1844

☞Let our readers carefully examine and reflect upon the important document we published yesterday, entitled the "south in Danger." Nothing is more certain than that the contest now going on in the country, is a struggle between the slave-power and free-labor. The Democratic party is in the hands of the slaveocracy, which has moulded it to its will. The great object of this party in the election of Polk is the extension and strengthening of slavery and the destruction of the Tariff, and these objects are to be carried out by the Annexation of Texas. The Whigs are striving to keep slavery within its constitutional limits, to prevent its extension and to promote the interests of free-labor, by the preservation of the Tariff. Now, citizens of the free states, choose ye this day which ye will have. If you wish to see slavery extended, and the slave power strengthened, and the Protective Tariff destroyed, vote for James K. Polk. On the contrary, if you desire the stability of the Union, the prosperity of free-labor, the preservation of the Tariff, the curtailment of the slave power, vote for Henry Clay.

British Gold and Free Trade.

The well known fact that British manufacturers subscribed hundreds of thousands of dollars for the publicly announced object of circulating Free Trade tracts in the United States, and by thus aiding the election of James K. Polk, to break down our Tariff, is now fully established. The "Documents" have been published and are in process of circulation. The Richmond Whig of Oct. 4th, has the following:

A gentleman of this city has received from an English gentleman, and placed in our hands for inspection, a package of the Free Trade Tacts, for the circulation of which in the United States the English Manufacturers have bled, and are willing to bleed so freely, since if the doctrines they preach can be rendered successful in the United States, our own industry will be prostrated, and those manufacturers again monopolize the supply of all fabrics.

The *Wheeling Times* publishes the following extract of a letter from John Ogden, a man working in a manufacturing establishment in England, to his son in that city:

"I was in London about a week ago. They are raising money to send to support Polk and Dallas for President. There is nothing doing here in our factory. Our watchword is "down with American manufactures."

JOHN OGDEN.

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for Ohio county, Thomas Ogden, and made oath that the above is a true and genuine extract from a letter he received from his father now living in Selling, England, dated Aug 20, 1844.

Given under my hand this 30th day of September, 1844.

CHARLES D KNOX, J. P.

Thomas Ogden has been in the employ of our company a great part of the time for the last four years, and I believe a very honest and worthy young man.

WM. H. STEELE.

But this is not all. We have proofs on the subject on this side of the water, and directly at head quarters. The Madisonian, John Tyler's organ at Washington City, of the 21st ult., contains the following upon the same subject. It says—

"WE ADMIT THAT "BRITISH GOLD" HAS BEEN SENT TO THIS COUNTRY IN ABUNDANCE TO BE EXPENDED IN THE ADVOCACY OF THE DOCTRINE OF FREE TRADE."

Here we have the charge admitted in its full dimensions. "*Gold in abundance*" has been sent.—What can the forger who edits the Harrisburgh Union say to this? And what American, what Native will not burn with indignation at this foreign interference, this direct attack upon our internal affairs, and, more especially, that a party, claiming to be American in its feelings, should covet and greedily accept British Gold to subsidize their partizans and overturn our Protective System! The fortunes of J. K. Polk, are allied with Foreign Gold and Free Trade.

THE STOLEN LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

A letter from Henry Clay to Cassius M. Clay, which, it is said, was found half defaced by mud and which the Morning News and Evening Post declined publishing, because it looked as though it had been "Roerbacked," and which, in spite of the suspicious manner in which it came to light, was published by the Democrat, it seems, turns out to be genuine after all.

I appears that it was handed to Mr. Greely by Mr. Blunt, to be forwarded to Mr. Clay. Considering it an invitation from some Clay Club, he left it on his table, whence it suddenly and unaccountably disappeared, and was soon after *picked up in the mud* in front of the National Hall by a *Locofoco*. We give it entire.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

ASHLAND, Sept. 18th, 1844.

My Dear Sir—I received your favor of the 10th inst. in which you state that you will be in Boston on the 19th, where it is impossible this letter can reach you, and I therefore send it to the Hon. Willis Green to be forwarded to you.

I am perfectly persuaded of your friendly intentions, and feel grateful for them. But you can have no conception, unless you had been here, of the injury which your letter in the "*Tribune*" was doing; and that was nothing in comparison to that which it was likely to inflict upon the Whig cause in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina and Georgia. Our friend John Speed Smith, as well as others, thought it even endangered the State of Kentucky. This effect resulted from your undertaking to speak of my private feelings and those of my near and particular friends, and your statement that you had been ten years operating in the Abolition cause.

Under these circumstances, there was an absolute necessity for the note which I published, although I regretted it extremely. I endeavored so to shape it as not to wound your feelings, and I hope it did not.

Had you have been here, you would have concurred with myself and other friends in thinking it indispensable.

You must be well aware of the very great delicacy of my position.

At the north I am represented as an ultra supporter of the institution of slavery, whilst at the south I am described as an Abolitionist; when I am neither one nor the other. As we have the same surname, and are, moreover, related, great use is made at the south against me, of whatever falls from you. There you are even represented as being my son; hence the necessity of the greatest circumspection, and especially that you should avoid committing me.

You are watched wherever you go; and every word you publicly express will be tortured and perverted as my own are.

After all, I am afraid you are too sanguine in supposing that any considerable number of the Liberty men can be induced to support me. How can that be expected after they have voted against Mr Slade?

With assurance of my thankfulness for your friendly purposes, and with my best respects for Mrs. Clay.

I am truly and faithfully, your friend,

C. M. CLAY, Esq. H. CLAY.

There is nothing in this letter that countenances the charge of dissimulation which the Locos have been so active in attributing to it.

It is a confidential letter to a near and dear relative respecting a note in his own justification which might have been misconstrued.

No more conclusive testimony can be wanted to the sincerity of the course of Henry Clay, than is to be found in this letter. All his acts are consistent. He has not one face for the south and another for the north, far from it. In a confidential letter to an avowed abolitionist, engaged in appeals to abolitionists, he expresses freely his own sentiments on the subject of slavery, and urges him by no means to represent his opinions in any respect otherwise than they are.

Triumph of Whig principles in Ohio.

The Locos don't get any news from Ohio any more. Their expresses have all failed; their correspondents have forgetten to write; their papers chop fallen and they cannot crow. In short they are in a most deplorable way. The mouth of Salt river yawns horribly, and in despair of being compelled to take the trip whether they will or no, they are in a most pitiable condition.

☞The following we shall not style "prophetic" but the expression of frank confidence in the honor and intelligence of his countrymen, by one who knows them well:

"If Truth has not lost her sway Reason her force and Public Justice is not silent, I shall stand vindicated before the American People.—HENRY CLAY.—1827.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

"WHO IS ROORBACK!"

Was the general inquiry some ten days ago, until the editor of the Ithaca Chronicle detected him in the person of Mr. *William Linn*, a Locofoco office holder of that place. Now the query is '*What* is he?—Whig or Loco? Linn has since published a rambling, silly lettter, 'owning up on the main point, but insisting that some Whig (whom he is careful not to indicate) was privy to the act, and even added something to the atrocity of the slander of Mr. Polk. Linn says that he manufactured this forgery in order to demonstrate that Mr. Spencer, the Whig Editor of the Ithaca Chronicle, and a most worthy man,

"WOULD PUBLISH ANY FALSEHOOD, HOWEVER GROSS, IF HE COULD EFFECT A POLITICAL OBJECT."

Again, he says:

"IF I AM A LOCO, AS MR. SPENCER INSISTS UPON STYLING ME, YET CERTAINLY MR. M'KINNEY IS THE VERY REVERSE."

In the face of these assertions, and the fact that Linn holds two offices at the hands of the Locofocos, they are trying now to *poke him off on the Whig party*! They have got up two affidavits, one of which asserts that Linn voted for Harrison in '40; the other that in a casual conversation recently, he said he hoped Clay would be elected. In reply to which, the Whigs show that he has acted steadily with the Locofocos for three years past—has been universally recognized as one of them—has been chosen a Justice of Peace by them, and appointed to a most respectable office by their State Executive as follows:

From the Albany Argus, Feb. 9th, 1843.

Appointments by the Governor.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

FEBRUARY 8.—TOMPKINS COUNTY—WILLIAM LINN, to be Examiner in Chancery, Vice Samuel Crittenden, whose term has expired.

Here, gentlemen Locos, is *your* Roorback!

THE ROORBACK FORGERY.

☞Are the Locofocos in the habit of electing Whigs to office as they did Lynn, the author of the atrocious Roorback forgery, to the office of Justice of the Peace? Do Loco Governors appoint to, and Loco Senators confirm Whigs in, office, as was done in the case of Lynn, when he was nominated to the office of Examiner in Chancery by Bouck, and confirmed by the Senate of New York? What shameless lying it is, then to say that this unprincipled forger is a Whig! If he had not been *officially* recognized by the Locos in these appointments, there would have been some room to palm him on to us; but the fact of his *election* by Locos at home, and his *appointment* by the Loco State Government, is conclusive proof to the contrary. The Locos would be just about as likely to promote Lynn, if he is a Whig, as the Whigs of Allegheny Co., would be to elect the pleader of the baby act to the office of Sheriff.

The "Empire Club" of New York.

It does seem as though this gang of bullies, prize-fighters, Penitentiary birds, &c., were determined to set all law, to say nothing of decency, at defiance. They recently passed a resolution announcing their determination to send committees into every town or district in New Jersey where a poll is held and for what? why to preserve the purity of the ballot box! to watch over the rights of the citizens of that State! Was ever villainy more boldly announced. The citizens should resent the insult with spirit, and teach the rascals a lesson in the science of self-defence. Preparations were made to give them a hot reception. The U. S. Gazette of Monday says it is "credibly informed that a large body of men, comprising this notorious band in the city of New York, came on to this city by the late line last night. Part of them stopped at different points, on the road, and a large number came directly thro' to this city."

They, no doubt, found the Whigs and Natives ready for them in Philadelphia.

☞The first number of the N. Y. "Evening Mirror" edited by Morris and Willis was issued on the 7th.

☞In New York they have a new name for some old Loco Committees, namely, "Revolving Committees." They are composed of a set of fellows who vote half-a-dozen times at a single election.—They "Revolve" from poll to poll.

MAINE.—The representatives elect now stand 78 Democrats to 40 Whigs. Many towns have yet failed to make a choice—but there being no limit to elections, those towns can keep on balloting until September, 1845.

There was frost in the vicinity of New Orleans on the 30th ult.

☞New Orleans continued very healthy up to the 23th ultimo.

CONSOLATION.—The Globe has this *consolatory* paragraph:—"In all our calculations we have put Maryland on the Whig side, where she always has been at a Presidential election; *and in all our bets we have avoided her*, so we SHALL LOSE NOTHING by her going for the Whigs." This is *patriotic*, to say the least of it!

Albert Schaumacher, of Baltimore, has been appointed Consul General of Hamburgh, for the United States.

HALE'S MAIL EXPRESS.—Judgment was given in the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia, recently against Mr. Hale of that city, for $2000—forty penalties of $50 each, for carrying letters out of the mail. The case is to go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

☞The Baltimore American of the 9th says:—The Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who is confined in Baltimore Jail, has addressed us a letter in which he denies the correctness of the accounts which recently appeared in the papers of this city in reference to his attempted escape.

☞A table of the date of holding elections in the several states has recently been extensively published, which sets down the Presidential election in Maryland, for Nov. 11th. This is an error. The time is the *fourth* of November.

☞Incendaries have been at work in Norristown, Pa. The house and stable of Dr. Burton, an affable and gentlemanly physician, were recently set on fire. The former was much injured, and the latter, with its contents, consumed. This is the second attempt of the kind on Dr. B's property.

☞We observe in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer an offer to bet $300 to $100, or $1500 to $500, that the Whig Electoral ticket in Delaware will be carried in November.

FIRE.—An extensive fire broke out in the manufactory buildings and grist mill of Messrs. O. S. & W. P. Paddock, Yonkers, Westchester Co., N. Y., occupied by themselves *and several other manufacturers*. The loss is estimated at $15,000—$2,000 only insured.

☞About 20,000 seamen annually visit Mobile, belonging chiefly to the North, and to Northern ships. Until very lately nothing has ever been attempted to better their miserable accomodations on shore, but now a very feasible plan has been adopted for the erection of a Sailor's Home and Church. The Rev. Dr. Hamilton of Mobile is now on a visit to the North endeavoring to raise funds for that purpose. The prospect of success is fair.

☞The first number of the "American Ensign," a spirited little Native American daily, was published in New York, on Monday last. That is a beautiful title, and the cause a good one. Success to it.

A New Invention.

A gentleman in Allegheny city has invented a new method of building bridges across large navigable rivers. In these bridges, and at the most suitable places in them, passage-ways of from 75, to 150 feet wide can be made, so constructed as to open easy and quickly, and allow the largest vessels to pass through without any hindrance. The carriage way is just as quickly and safely replaced, and is at but a moderate height. Footpassengers can *at all times* pass over by a seperate way erected for them.

The inventor hopes soon to receive letters Patent, when he will publish a sketch of his invention, which is very simple, moderately expensive, and must be preferable for our large rivers, as these bridges can never interrupt navigation, or injure the interest of any port or landing, but will be an accommodation to the public in all respects; and, as in their erection a great deal of bar and sheet iron is used, insurance is saved. They cannot be destroyed by fire, and the manufacturing of iron to that extent promoted, which, alone, may become of considerable interest to the city of Pittsburgh.

Our friends in Wheeling might profit by the above.

☞The firm of James Reed & Co., of Boston, failed and made an assignment in 1842. Their liabilities were about $650,000. Recently the assignee paid in cash nearly $800,000, and both partners received a full and honorable discharge. They commenced business again, and very lately the active partner, Mr. James Read, paid all that was due by the firm when the failure occurred, a sum exceeding $500,000. Honor to such men. They remind us of one of our own citizens, now abroad, Michael Allen, Esq., who failed in Ireland, and having received a discharge, came to this country and city, where he succeeded in making a handsome fortune. A few years since he returned to Ireland and paid his creditors every cent due them. After his return home, he was agreeably surprised by receiving a present in the shape of a splendid piece of plate, suitably inscribed, a solid and beautiful testimony of their exalted opinion of his character and enterprise. We have more than one such citizen, but as they are not *absent*, we will not venture to name them.

Accounts have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz up to the 12th ult.

Five of the Perote prisoners, viz: J. C. Armstrong, W. F. Wilson, Wm. Ryan, W. A. Wallace, and T. S. Tatum, who have been released through the exertions of the U. S. Consul, have arrived at New Orleans.

The health of Vera Cruz was good. No vigorous measures were in progress towards the threatened invasion of Texas. A faint show of raising troops was manifested in some of the departments, but the bands, it is stated, melted away by desertion nearly as fast as they were collected.

Peabody's Cincinnati Price Current, &c.

Mr. Peabody has sent us the first number of his enlarged sheet. We are very much pleased with his enterprise, and the skill and industry it gives evidence of. We have read it for some time, and willingly give our testimony to its usefulness and value. We think it is too cheap. Commercial papers require far more labor *to get them up than any* other kind, and should bear a proportionate value. It is furnished at $1 per annum, or $3 including a card of three lines. We hope to see it grow to a large sheet, well filled with matter that will pay, i. e., advertisements.

The N. Y. Tribune of the 8th in an article addressed to "Adopted citizens," says:

"We earnestly desire that Adopted Citizens, as well as others, may see as we do on Politics, and vote as we do, but we would have them so vote as AMERICANS, not Irishmen, Germans, or any thing else. We do not desire their votes on any other considerations; and we are sure that appeals to them as a separate class, especially if responded to by them, must work great injury. If men act in our Political contests, vote at our Polls, as Irishmen or Germans, then they vote wrongfully, and their course demonstrates that Nativeism is not the narrow bigotry that we believe it but a proper and salutary jealousy of Foreign interference in our affairs."

BUSINESS AT THE BOSTON POST-OFFICE.—The Caledonia's mails were received at the Boston Post-office on Thursday, at twenty minutes past 11 o' clock, and at two P. M. the Boston letters, a very large number, were assorted, charged and ready for delivery, in addition to the other business of the office, the making up of mails for other offices, &c. All letters for southern and western cities went off by the first mails.

THE CHEROKEES.—A letter from Fort Gibson, Arkansas Territory, has the following item of news:

There is to be a council of the old settlers, or Rogers party of Cherokees, near the mouth of the Illinois (Cherokee Nation) on Monday next. The Ross party, report says, are determined to put a stop to their council, and I am told by a responsible Ross man, that they *will* put a stop to it; if not by fair means, they will resort to foul.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—On Saturday morning about 7 o' clock an affray took place on board of the steamer *Ambassador* lying at the Levee, between William Cook and George Washington Cook, two of the hands employed on the boat, in which the latter received a severe and dangerous wound with a sheaf knife in the left breast, between the armpit and the nipple. The wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital for medical aid The other was arrested by Captain Youenes, and after being arraigned before Recorder Genois was committed to prison to await the result of the wound inflicted upon his antagonist.—*N. O. Bee Sept. 30th.*

SURGICAL OPERATION IN ENGLAND.—Mary Ann Leaken, who had a disease in the knee, had her leg amputated five inches from the hip joint while in a mesmeric state, and without pain. She was not aware that the operation was being performed.

The Smithland Bee is now edited by Mrs Gibbon, widow of the editor who was recently assassinated. Mrs. Gibbon, like all the rest of her blessed sex, is a glorious Whig, and she enters into the great conflict with the spirit and enthusiasm of a Joan of Arc.—*Louisville Journal.*

The pious Locos of New Jersey, who started so strongly against Mr. Clay, on account of duelling, have been brought up all standing with the charge against their candidate for Governor, of having fought a duel. As the Gubernatorial Election comes on before the *Presidential Election*, the expected charge is quite unwelcome. New Jersey voted yesterday, and will vote to-day.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The shock of an earthquake experienced in the West India Islands on the 30th of August is said to have been longer in its duration than any ever felt in that quarter before. In the island of Trinidad all the clocks stopped, indicating the next morning the moment of the occurrence.—The tremulous motion was from S. E. to N. W.; air calm and a bright moon. The waters of the Gulf were extremely agitated. At Grenada the shock was very severe, and its duration alarmingly long. At St. Vincent it was equally awful. At St. Lucia the undulations continued for fifty seconds. At Demerara many of the chronometers stopped, and all the crews of vessels on the river thought they were run foul of by other vessels; brick buildings were rent apart; the inhabitants were in great terror. It was felt with the most severity at the penal settlement in Demerara, the site of which is rocky. The concussion of the buildings themselves and the heavy iron fastenings of their doors and gates, created a tremendous uproar, high above which, however, rose the screams and bellowings, of the prisoners, praying to be released. One of them, an obdurate ruffian, told the guard who opened the cell as the day dawned, that he had never before known that there was a God Almighty. While the fit of terror lasted, an infant might have led him.—*Balt. Amer. of the 9th.*

A correspondent of the New York Republic, writing from Paris under date of the 16th of September, says:

The new American Minister, Mr. William R. King, has lately taken possession of a splendid suite of apartments in the Faubourgh St Germain. He is a gentleman of liberal fortune and hospitable tastes, and will, doubtless, give cordial reception to his fellow-countrymen whom he may meet abroad. He is greatly esteemed by all who have come in contact with him. His first dinner in his new residence was given a few days since, when many of our distinguished citizens now in Paris were present. The host was all affability, and the entertainment *recherche* and profuse. The guests were most agreeably impressed by the unexceptionable nature of both, and left highly gratified at the civilities kindly bestowed. A great number of Americans have visited Paris this summer; as many as forty at one time have been seen on the list at Marvis's Hotel, Rue de Rivoli.

Dr. Martin, the Secretary of Legation, is in high favor with his countrymen—his amiable manners and remarkable intelligence both contributed to this result. The Minister and his Secretary were very flatteringly received by his Majesty and the Royal Family at the surburban mansion of the King, at Neuilly, a few evenings since, a quiet *en famille*. The King greatly delights to display his kindly sentiments towards America, and did so on this as on all occasions.

ITEMS FROM THE LAST ENGLISH PAPERS.

Mr Jacob Clements, a city broker, who died recently, at an advanced age; leaving a fortune of £300,000, began life as a pot boy at an inn in Aylesbury. His first employment in London was as waiter at a hotel; he became master and owner of the house, then banker, and lately stock-broker.

A clerk in the Bank of England, assisted by another in the Customs, succeeded in obtaining £8000 by a forged transfer certificate, and escaping.

The schoolmaster has not been abroad to much purpose in England, from the following circumstance, it would appear. After the execution of one Fisher for murder, several applications were made to the governor of the prison, by persons afflicted with king's evil and rheumatism, for permission for the hand of the dead man to be rubbed over the parts affected, with the idea that they would be cured.

Sir Robert Peel has sent a cheque of £1000 to the committee for promoting public walks in Manchester.

The settlements of Sierra Leone and Cape Coast Castle have been appointed British colonies.

The Lisbon corn monopoly is destroyed by royal decree. By this most beneficial measure, the price of bread will be reduced one-third.

Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone, the inventors, are to receive £1600 per annum from Government, for working their telegraph between Portsmouth and the Admiralty.

The Fees of Her Majesty's Accouchers.—The fee presented to Dr. Locock, first physician accoucheur to the Queen, is, it is understood, upon the birth of a royal infant, £1000. Dr. Ferguson receives £500, and Sir James Clarke the same amount. Mrs. Lilly, the Queen's monthly nurse, receives "for the month" £300. The amount is generally swelled to upwards of £600, the extras being derived from the handsome presents the nurse receives from each guest invited to the christening. The wet nurse is said to receive £100 per month for her services, beside the gratifying prospect of some portion of her family being provided for, either in the army or in the navy, or in some of the public offices.

Gazette and Advertiser Office,
FRIDAY ev

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less,	One insertion,	$0 50
"	" Two "	0 75
"	" Three "	1 00
"	" Three months,	3 00
"	" Six "	6 00
"	" Twelve "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	Six months,	5 00

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 15, 1844.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Presidential Election is close upon us. The Whigs have done well. Since the commencement of 1844 they have triumphantly carried the following States:

Georgia,	10 Electors
Maryland,	8
Connecticut,	6
Virginia,	17
Louisiana,	6
North Carolina,	11
Kentucky,	12
Indiana,	12
Vermont,	6
New Jersey,	7
Delaware,	3
	—98
Add the States that are regarded as certain for Mr. Clay—	
Massachusetts,	12
Rhode Island,	4
Tennessee,	13
Ohio,	23
	—52
	150

The State of New York we consider certain; and Pennsylvania we can carry beyond a doubt. Shunk's majority has fallen 18 or 20,000 short of what the Locos confidently claimed. We have far more to weigh in our favor in a General than a State election. The influence of the State Government upon our prosperity is feeble and indirect compared with that of the General Government, and great numbers supported Shunk who cannot and will not support Polk. It is now a question of *bread!* If Polk is elected, and the Protective system destroyed, as it will inevitably be, a stroke is aimed at the very means of comfortably living now enjoyed by hundreds of thousands. Their employment will be swept away, and with it the income they now derive from active business. This is an effect the State Government cannot produce, but the General Government can; and thousands who see the difference, while they have voted for Shunk, will not vote for Polk. The States mentioned above give 12 votes more than are necessary to elect our candidates, *without* New York and Pennsylvania. This is encouraging in the highest degree, and should stimulate every Whig to use the utmost exertion.

☞The Post talks about the Whigs procuring affidavits and certificates that "Col. Polk holds sentiments and opinions on political and other subjects that they know are obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvania."

Oh no, Mr. Post. All the "people of Pennsylvania" want is, that you and other Loco papers throughout the State should publish that letter of Col. Polk's from the Nashville Union extra, not long since published in the Age, and offered to you *in type* if you would publish it. Come now—why didn't you accept the offer? Did you think your readers would detect the "thousand and one" lies you have been uttering to persuade them that Mr. Polk is a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay? Did you not start at the bare idea of having so many falsehoods crammed down your throat all in a lump? Come, let us have the Colonel's letter—we want to see it in the columns of the Post: we are confident hundreds of honest Locos would open their eyes in wild amaze at seeing that precious Free trade document in such singular company, so opposite to all they have ever read in the truth-telling Post. *That* is all the certificate the people of Pennsylvania want. It would prove one thing, namely, that one or the other, the Post or Col. Polk, is the most barefaced liar in the country. After all, we believe the Colonel in preference to the Post.

☞That Locofoco forger, Mr. Linn, appears to be in a pitiable fix. He gets deeper and deeper in the mire. The editor of the Ithaca Chronicle has further developments which makes the forgery still worse for the author of it. He says he had no suspicion of the forgery, "and of this Mr. Linn may have been satisfied, when, on two separate occasions, desiring the book to use on the stump, we applied to him personally for a loan of the copy of Roorback's Tour, and when he gravely answered us that he had last seen it at the room of his sister, and he would get it and bring it to us."

Surely his Loco brethren, Gov. Bouck and the New York Senators, should run him out of the State and out of the country too. "Roorback will ring in his ears while he lives. The very boys will taunt him with it.

☞We would call the attention of the State Central Committee at Harrisburgh to the following:

MR. WHITE.—I would suggest to the Whig State Central Committee, the importance of sending to each county, a correct electoral ticket. In some of the country papers the name of Jonathan J. Slocum, is spelled *John*. I suppose a substitute will be needed for Chester Butler elected to Congress.

"PITT."

☞The widow of General Alexander Hamilton, one of the most distinguished men of our country, has been in attendance upon the Episcopal convention in Philadelphia. This venerable lady is nearly ninety years of age, but lively and cheerful, and relates anecdotes of revolutionary times with all the fervor and imagination of youth.

☞They are about to construct a Railroad in Broadway, New York, for the sole accommodation of passengers. No omnibusses will be then permitted in Broadway. It is proposed that the road shall not be granted to a private company, but built by the city, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the public debt. A company has already offered $200,000 per annum for five years for the use of the road.

☞The Whigs of Connecticut held a great state Mass Meeting in the City of Hartford on Friday last.

☞The Colonizationists are likely to succeed in raising the means to effect the proposed purchase of certain portions of territory in Africa, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmas. The cost will be from $15,000 to $20,000. A gentleman of New York has proffered to be one of fifteen to raise the requisite sum in subscriptions of $1,000 each, and a gentleman in Pittsburgh has given $1,000. The commerce of Liberia would be much improved by the consummation of this purchase, and it will have a great influence in breaking up the slave trade which is yet, notwithstanding all the efforts to suppress it extensively carried on.

So says the N. Y. Tribune. We think we know who the Pittsburgher is that gave the $1,000.

☞The Bostonians, with characteristic liberality have commissioned Mr. Ball Hughes to make a statue in bronze of Bowditch, the great mathematician. It is already cast in plaster and lauded to the skies. If we were a great man we should certainly move to the Athens of America, where they nobly reward such while they live and immortalize them when they are dead!

PENNSYLVANIA.

The editor of the Philadelphia North American, in an article on the election, in Saturday morning's paper, concludes as follows:—

We wish, however, before the result is ascertained, again to repeat the opinion, that unless the locofoco candidate has succeeded by at least five thousand majority, Mr. Polk will have scarcely a shadow of chance of gaining the State. There are many reasons why Pennsylvanians would vote for Mr. Shunk, which cannot at all apply to Mr. Polk.

Personal considerations aside, the Free trade principles and course of Mr. Polk are utterly odious to the mass of the people of this State. We cannot think so contemptuously of their intelligence as to anticipate success for him through the gross frauds and double dealing of his active partizans. Hence, under any circumstances except a very large majority for Mr. Shunk—which is now impossible—we count upon the State as true to her own interests, as friendly to the advocates of these interests, and of necessity prepared to give her electoral vote for Henry Clay.

To ensure this event will call for a certain line of action on the part of the Whigs. They must be united, and they must work. The time has past for processions and similar displays of strength. Whatever is to be effected must be through individual effort, through Ward and Township meetings, through the dissemination of sound doctrine by the press. Wherever and whenever it is possible meetings should be held at which candid opponents might hear principles discussed, and the operation of Whig measures vindicated. This is the mode, if any, of reaching the popular mind, of making converts, and restoring the wavering. Let us to work then. Our hopes are strong, our cause is good. Let us work and our State must be a Whig State.

☞The N. Y. Evening Mirror is a very lively and spirited sheet, and will no doubt have great success—at least it will, if our best wishes can turn the tide in its favor. In that paper of Thursday last, the editors give the public an insight into the business of publishing, or, more particularly speaking, the profits shared by authors and publishers—book-makers and book-sellers. The question is, "what proportion should an author have of the net profits of a book?' Ninety nine books out of a hundred more than clear the expenses of publication, say the editors. The cost of the stereotype plates of a dollar book is about $500. The printing and getting up, after the plates are paid for—and with a moderate sale this is done in the first month—cost about *one fifth* of the retail price—twenty cents on the dollar. Allowing ten cents more for the absolute expense of publishing and selling each copy, how shall the remaining seventy cents be divided between the author and publisher? The actual proportion at which author and bookseller are paid is, that the seller gets from *twice* to *five times* as much as the author. We presume this is a correct *statement, as the editors* say they know it from experience, lately acquired in publishing their own works, and it shows sorry dividends for the tribe of authors. We always imagined them better paid.

☞C. P. Van Ness, Collector of the port of New York, has positively forbid the officers in his department meddling in political movements out of New York; and lately with great propriety rebuked one S S Southworth, for a brutal personal attack upon Mr. Clay.

☞Vespasian Ellis, of Missouri, has been appointed Charge de'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Venezuela, in the place of Allen A. Hall.

☞Seven members of the "Empire Club" of New York are in durance vile in New Jersey, for their riotous conduct around the polls.

☞The Sparta (Geo.,) Gazette of the 28th ult., says two men attempted to rob the mail in Van Buren co., in that State. They commanded the Post boy to stop, but he wheeled and made his escape. They fired ineffectually upon him.

☞The Franklin Herald, Tenn., has at its head, "Clay four years and the United States forever—Polk and Texas never." The same paper over the Marriages announces—"Three widowers married!—Young men follow good examples."

☞The ships Washington and Hellespont, which lately arrived at New York, fell in company in lat. 24 deg. long. 30 deg., and sailed side by side 240 miles—talking from deck to deck, every day. What a relief to the monotony of a tedious sea-voyage!

☞Mrs. Mary O. Wickliffe, wife of R. Wickliffe, Esq., Postmaster General, died on the 29th ult. at her residence in Ky. Her daughter, Miss Mary Wickliffe, it is said, is to be, (or was to have been) married to a son of Mr. Merrick, the Whig Senator from Maryland, on the 10th inst.

☞Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE, of New York, will, on one day this week, meet Hon. Churchill C. Cambreling, of that State, in argument upon the subject of Protection and Free Trade. The meeting will take place at Huntington, Suffolk county, Long Island, probably on next Saturday.

☞Mr. Proffit has been in Washington city, and is understood to have taken ground against Mr. Clay. He has deposited $5000 with the Hon. Willis Green, a Whig, to bet on the election of Mr. Polk. Well, we remember the old adage, "a fool and his money is soon parted." Nobody will be frightened by the *loss* of *Proffit* in his case.

☞Dr. SAMUEL A. CARTWRIGHT, of Natchez, Miss., always hitherto of the opposite party, has resolved to vote this time for Henry Clay, because he occupies the old Republican ground on the subject of the Tariff.

☞Judge Kent, of the Circuit Court, N. Y., has decided that a stake-holder is liable to be sued by a loser for money which may have been placed in his hands, although said money may have been paid over by him to the winner. A person betting can also sue the stake holder for the amount deposited by him, whether the bet has been decided or no.—Some $25 or 30,000 are involved in the case which elicited this opinion.

The St. Louis New Era says it will be necessary to make an addition to the Penitentiary at Jefferson city, or build another in St. Louis. The one they have now, is not large enough to accommodate all the rogues in it.

☞The St. Charles, Mo., Advertiser will be started again shortly with the Whig flag at Mast head.

☞The steamer St. Louis was still high and dry on a bar below Natches at the latest advices.—Nothing can liberate her but a rise or digging a canal to float her to the channel.

☞It is rumored that Taglioni, the *danseuse*, is about to visit this country, and that Mr. Edwin Forrest contemplates a visit to Europe—not, however, it is at present conjectured, for the practice of his profession.

☞Messrs. Fink & Walker of St. Louis are building a new boat, to be 150 feet in length, 18 feet beam, 4 feet depth of hold and 100 tons burthen. She is intended for a mail and passenger packet on the Illinois trade. As to the name, we are puzzled what to think. The New Era says in one place, 'no name is yet talked of for her," and in another she will be called "*Fink's folly.*" Does it insinuate that Mr. Fink is a fool for building such a boat?

☞Col. Benton made a speech at Scipio, Missouri, on the 1st inst. Immense efforts had been made by the Locofocos to get up a great meeting and sanguine expectations were formed by some of them that Col Benton would modify his views on the subject of annexation. They were disappointed however. He urged his old views as strongly as ever. We are glad to hear it and hope, if we must have a Locofoco Senator from Missouri, that Benton will be the man.

MR. BOTTS.—We are gratified to learn, as we do from the Richmond Whig, that this gentleman has so far recovered his health as to be able to take the field and that he is battling manfully in Virginia for the good cause.

☞It seems some of our Pittsburgh scamps have been voting illegally in Baltimore. *James O'Hara* was arrested and fined $20 and costs in that city for voting at the late election.

☞Mr. Tyler has removed P. B. Goodsell, Esq., the Collector of the port of Hartford, and appointed J. D. Root, of Norwich, in his place.

☞The N. Y. Express headed its returns from New Jersey with the caption—"Stockton's big gun exploded," in allusion to his profuse expenditure of money to carry the State for his brother-in-law, J. K. Thompson.

A correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes: —A whig of sterling worth—E. Wilder Farley, Esq.,—was this day elected Representative from the district of Newcastle and Edgecombe. Farley wanted twenty-eight votes of an election at the first trial—his majority now over all is eighty five. In Newcastle 70—Edgecombe 15. So you perceive we get a crumb of comfort now and then, even in Maine.

TEXAS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Reported returns have been received *via* Red River, from some localists in the eastern part of Texas, which exhibit large majorities for Jones. Nothing to indicate the result of the election has yet transpired from the Republic.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

WISCONSIN ELECTION.—We fined the following in the St Louis Republican of Friday.

GALENA, ILL., SEPT. 28, 1844.

Dear Sir. By the mail, which is just in from Mineral Point, I gather partial returns of the election for members of the Wisconsin Legislature, The Polkats and British free traders will probably have majorities in both branches, but the Whigs have made a pretty good fight, considering all things.

☞In 1840, the Loco Focos claimed a majority of the Popular vote at the State Election in New Jersey. Now they are beaten by 1,000, and of course they will claim a great gain from 1840!

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COIN.—A letter has been communicated to the Department of State, at Washington, from an intelligent gentleman of London, from which the following extract is published for the information of the public:

LONDON, SEPT. 17, 1844.

"On Saturday last, the officers of the Mint brought me a false sovereign to examine and report its specific gravity, we found it to be 13.58, (with reference to distilled water as unity at 62 degs Fahrenheit,) which is about half the value of standard gold. The imitation of the coin is so perfect as to have deceived the die sinker himself, and its execution altogether is of such a quality as to excite the most intense interest and anxiety in all who have seen it. The impression of the sovereign imitated is that of Queen Victoria, and is so exquisitely done as to defy detection by comparison, except in two or three minute instances, the most obvious of which is the difference of the dotting of the ground or field, *or*, in that quarter of the shield containing the single lion; with the aid of a magnifying glass, the dots on the ground of the *false* coin will be found to be more distinct, being *coarser*, or further as under than in the real coin. The specimen we have seen was gilt, of course the color of fine gold; but on being cut, it showed the redness arising from the alloy of copper.

"It is supposed that this false coin must be principally intended for circulation on the Continent, or rather in the United States, (on account of the large quantity of sovereigns known to be in circulation with you,) because, although the state of the coin indicates some degree of wear, there has not yet been any passed through the hands of the Bank of England, the issuers being without doubt aware of the rigid scrutiny now exercised there."

END OF THE THIRD MORMON WAR.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from near Quincy Illinois, under date of the 30th ult., gives the following accunt of the termination of Governor Ford's recent disgraceful campaign.

The war is ended and the troops are *en route* for home. This day the Governor held a treaty with the individuals against whom the writs had been issued for being engaged in the killing of the Smiths, and after some considerable negotiation, the matter was finally settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Col. Williams and Thos. C. Sharpe, Esq., agreed to surrender if they could be taken to Quincy for their examination.—This was agreed to on the part of the Governor. Further, they were to have an escort to protect them while in the custody of the officer. If sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant the judge to commit for trial, the prisoners were to give moderate bail for their appearance at court. If an indictment is then found, they are to have a continuance and a change of venue. This all might have been accomplished without calling out twenty-five hundred militia, if the Governor had taken the proper steps in the first instance.

The steamer Raritan struck a snag night before last, when about 15 miles above this city, which knocked a hole in the hull forward of her forecastle. She bilged a considerable quantity of water, which damaged about 150 sacks of salt. She returned to the city last evening for repairs.—*St. Louis Era Oct.* 4.

THE LIBERATION OF MR. O'CONNELL seems to have taken all parties in Great Britain by surprise—and they are looking at one another as if though in doubt and perplexity about the consequences of that event upon their respective positions, prospects and relations toward one another. The Tories are at some loss to know whether they have suffered a reverse or not—whether they have been baffled in their designs towards O'Connell and Repeal, or whether they are not really better off in having got rid of a prisoner whose detention only increased the contributions of his followers and added determination to their purposes.

As it was the opinions of the Whig law Lords that the reversal of O'Connell's sentence was obtained, the Whigs may regard the fact as likely to secure to them an ally of some influence.—Mr, O'Connell himself in one of his speeches since his liberation, spoke favourably of the Whigs as contrasted with Peel, Brougham and the Tories. He also announced his intention of traversing the counties of England in behalf of the repeal cause—an excursion which may afford an opportunity of bringing him into closer political communion with the Whigs.

As to the effect of Mr O'Connell's imprisonment and liberation on the repeal movement, a still greater degree of anxious interest is felt—an *interest which quite overshadows* mere partizan speculations. The London Morning Chronicle indulges in some reflections which seem to be pertinent and impressive:

"The O'Connell prosecution is at length concluded, and what has it affected? The Irish people have been filled with irritation and resentment. Their leader has been attacked, accused, unfairly tried, unfairly condemned, stigmatised as a criminal, and consigned to a prison where the very question of this built was undecided.—In prison, and lying under the imputation of crime, he has not lost but gained in the passionate veneration of his countrymen. But now a new event occurs which must agitate the Irish mind with new intensity, and raise the national enthusiasm to an unexampled height. It is acknowledged that the obnoxious trial was unfair, the unpopular sentence unjust; and while these lines are read, the prison gates may be thrown open for the liberation of the popular champion. He comes forth with redoubled power. He tramplos upon a government as he leaves the prison walls. The *prestige* of his legal infallibility is restored in the eyes of his countrymen. From the greatest struggle of his life he emerges victorious.

What use will he make of the new and tremendous power which this unhappy prosecution has bestowed upon him? This question, which now flies from mouth; to the best comment upon the policy recently pursued. After all our vigorous government of Ireland, are we to hang on Mr. O'Connell's lips to learn the fate of that country? Is this the triumph of a government too firm to truckle to agitation! We must confess we see little reason to hope that the reparation, necessarily tardy and imperfect, which the law now makes to Mr. O'Connell for the wrong done to him, will check the activity of the repeal movement. On the contrary, the agitation is likely to go on with increased force under the stimulus of events which will add to the pungency of every popular exhortation. The difficulties in the way of governing Ireland, will be found as formidable as ever, and to remove them some new scheme must be tried."

Mr. O'Connell's demeanour since his liberation has been charactarized by great prudence and moderation. In the flush of his triumpe over the Government—for a triumph oe has achieved—the idea of consummating the victory by a call of the Clontarf meeting, the attempt to hold which gave occasion to the prosecution, was entertained with enthusiasm. But we infer from Mr. O'Connell's language on that subject; that he is disposed to keep off such a test as that would be at the present time.

The course which the government will now pursue in reference to Ireland is a matter of much doubt to the public, and probably to the Ministers themselves. Whether conciliation or coercion is to mark their policy, decision at all vents must be one of its characteristics—and that speedily.—*Balt. Amer.*

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 16, 1844.

A WORD TO THE WHIGS.

The present is a critical moment for the Whig cause in Pennsylvania, and we wish to make a few remarks suitable to the time. When we say *critical*, we do not mean that *we* have any doubt as to the result of the election in November, for after the immense gain in the election just over, we would be wofully disappointed if the vote of the State was not given for the Whig ticket; but we act upon the principle of considering nothing gained while there is anything to be done. We therefore work just as zealously as though we had far greater odds to contend against than we really have. And this is the only safe course to pursue. We rather look upon the dark side of the picture at present, and mean to look at it steadily until we have elected our candidates and secured the permanency of those principles upon which our prosperity so greatly depends. It is time enough after these are secure to enjoy the pleasure flowing from the triumph of so glorious a cause. The smoke has cleared away and we can see how matters have gone. The result is exceedingly encouraging. We have gained a victory only short of a perfect triumph; but we have gained an impetus which must carry us up to the mark at which we aim—giving the State for Clay and Whig principles. The ball is rolling with a velocity which nothing can resist. It remains for every Whig to put forth every sinew in accelerating a consummation so devoutly to be wished. Where is the man of faint heart who dreams that we have failed? Because we have not attained the summit of our wishes, shall we therefore deem all lost? Shame on the man that harbors such a thought! Look at what we have done! The Locos loudly boasted that they would carry the State by 25,000! We give the round number—their own mark. Have they done it? Does 2,500, the very outside majority they can honestly figure up, look like 25,000? Look at 1841, Porter's majority was 23,003. We have cut that down to a meagre majority of 2,500—we have gained 21,000 in the last contest. Is that not something to boast of? We *have* gained a victory as great as those of our sister States in which elections have recently been held; we have overcome *greater* odds so far, and is not this enough to invigorate every soul and nerve every mind with the high resolve to perfect the victory by the use of every honorable means in our power? Let it be willed and it can be done—"where there is a will there is a way." The means are in every man's hands. Individual effort, personal application, organization in the wards and townships.

We are glad to learn that our friends in the country are up and doing. The name and mind of every man in the county ought to be known certainly, and nothing is easier of accomplishment if it is set about *now*. Let every man labor with his neighbor upon the great principles at stake, and ascertain his opinions, and where he is. If he is an opponent, strive to convert him by argument: if he is wavering, confirm and strengthen him. Let every name be registered, and particularly those whom there is reason to suspect design fraudulent voting, that they may be known and watched. Now all this can be done in a very short time. It was done in 1840, and must be done again. What say you, Whigs of the cities and county? Are you willing? Well, then, set about it now—you, we mean, who are reading this article; not your neighbor, or some person else, but yourself. Remember there is a vast difference between the circumstances of the election for Governor and that now coming. Thousands who were determined to vote for Shunk will not vote for Polk, and multitudes are undecided. Now is the time to see and talk to them—to influence their minds by pointing out the essential difference in the interests at stake. The election of Shunk will affect their interests but little: the election of Polk will be a death blow to their prosperity. They can see in this abundant reason for supporting Whig principles, and they will do it if the matter is brought home. But we have said enough. Whigs of Allegheny County! we must roll up the majority of '40, and we can do it. To the work, then! In three weeks time the contest will be settled, and the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania be cast for Clay and Frelinghuysen!

THE ANTAGONISTS.

The two great parties arrayed against each other in the contest now pending, are as opposite in character and the means they employ to gain the victory, as any, perhaps, that ever existed in the history of this Union.

The "Whig" Party.

Is composed of those who have the prosperity of the Union at heart—not the advantage of any one section to the detriment of another; but the lasting, solid, political and social happiness of the *whole*. It consults as well the interest of the Lumberman in Maine, as the Planter on the Sabine in Louisiana; the manufacturers in the Middle States, as the squatter in the far West; the Farmer every where, as the sailor under the Star Spangled Banner in the uttermost corner of the world. Its principles are derived from a consideration of the circumstances of the *whole*, and accordingly, in their operation, embrace the interests of all. Principles deduced from facts drawn from a more circumscribed view than the entire Union with all its interests, can never work harmoniously, because they must necessarily promote one set at the expense of another, or all the rest. In this we place the chief glory of Whig principles, that they are so comprehensive, they embrace all and neglect none. They are profound in their conception, simple in their working, and powerful in their influence. Hence the Unity of the party. The very breadth of their principles, comprehending as they do the apparently clashing interests of different portions, binds its members in indissoluble ties. So long as the Union exists Whig principles must be the governing power in the minds of all who love it and are enlightened enough to discern what is most conducive to its lasting benefit. Accordingly we can trace them back to a period coeval with the existence of the Government itself. We can distinguish their great features through the successive administrations which have executed its functions. At periods, it is true, other principles obtained the ascendency and influence, but their disastrous workings upon the prosperity of the people soon demonstrated their unsoundness, and Whig principles again came into operation, speedily restoring the country to solid prosperity. Just in so far as they were departed from, has disaster and ruin overtaken all classes and in a proportionate ratio as they have been adhered to, has restoration and rapid advancement been realized. The unity of the party, as we remarked, is a consequence of the *nationality* of its principles. It is co-extensive with the Union. Its acts springing from principle are alike; the language of its members the same; their aims one and their arguments as applicable, and in fact *applied*, to one section as another. It is a sort of universal body, extending every where, represented by no one head, but by a vast soul which animates all its members, and impels them to a uniform end. Pick up a recognized organ, a journal, from any extremity of this vast Union, and compare it with another from an opposite one, and this harmony of principle is obvious at a glance.

And the same we affirm of the means it uses to gain the ends it proposes. There is no treacherous dealing; no secret manoeuvreing; no appeals to sectional jealousies, or to sectional interests; no clandestine movements and cabinet conspiracies; but while the interests of the several states are pointed out, they are shown to be blended and inseparable and the happiness of part intimately dependent upon that of all. As its principles are national and peculiarly *American* in their character, so the party scorns to bow to Foreign dictation or sacrifice home interests. There is no calculation of what benefit any one part might gain for a time, by truckling to Foreign interests, and immolating a policy which secures the steady growth of all.—No assistance is sought from the gold of those who pant to enrich themselves at our expense. Such base and despicable means of success are studiously shunned. Neither are appeals put to the passions of men. The intellect mainly, not the heart is assailed. Fierce and inflamatory addresses to the feelings, which ever lead as "the blind lead the blind," are not the resources upon which it calculates to lead men to do their duty to themselves and their country. The heart is touched only thro' that legitimate avenue, the mind. Men are not debased by being treated as unreasoning animals, and solely as the tools with which the demagogue purposes accomplishing his work.

In short, the more we consider the principles of the Whig party, and the means used to accomplish its designs, the better we are satisfied of their solidity and beneficial tendency, and the honesty and patriotism of those who advocate them.

THE "DEMOCRATIC" PARTY

Bears a misnomer upon its face. It usurps a title to which it has no claim, with which its principles are at war. It pretends to consult the interests of the poor especially, and in this very pretension reveals its falsity, for it assumes the interests of different classes are opposed to each other. Its principles which we, as yet, have been unable to discover very clearly, are of the most selfish character. They are principles of the loaves and fishes: "to the victor belong the spoils," is their watchword. And this is the key to their sectional, partizan appeals. In the North they pretend to advocate those measures which conduce to its benefit. In the South a totally different line of tactics is pursued. There they address themselves solely to sectional feelings and by the basest and most shameful fraud, misrepresent the north, asserting it has designs upon the rights and privileges of southerners, thus, not only slandering the northern character, but what is infinitely more atrocious, hurling a fire brand into the Union which threatens to destroy it. Witness the late glaring attempt to set the sections of the Union in the attitude of deadly hostility by Senator Walker of Mississippi, the Loco chief at Washington city, who wrote and franked into the South thousands upon thousands of an infamous tract filled with a tissue of the basest misrepresentations. The conduct of the man who poisons anothers food, is not more wicked than he who deliberately garbles and tortures anothers language till it means what he never uttered, and is incapable of saying. Yet such is a specimen of the conduct of this so-called "Democratic" party. Nor should it much surprise us, for it is a legitimate effect of the selfish principles upon which they act. To gain the spoils any means are made available. Without fixed landmarks, it accommodates itself to the society in which it happens to be. In the South it is "*Free Trade.*" That is the identical motto which embellishes the editorial column of the Charleston Courier, and immediately underneath are the names of J. K. POLK and G. M. DALLAS. In Pennsylvania it is for Protection and a Tariff. In the South it is for slavery in its worst forms, and would annex a foreign territory to extend and make it permanent. In the North it tampers with Abolitionism and courts its votes, and would fain enter into a formal treaty with the Liberty party by nominating its chief as the "Democratic" candidate for the Legislature of Michigan from the county of Sanginaw. In the South it goes headlong for the Annexation of Texas. In the North it keeps this question quiet, and soothes the fears of those who oppose this measure.

In Pennsylvania it cries out for a Tariff, but refuses to publish the letters and speeches of its candidate for the Presidency, J. K. Polk: and all the while it accepts the subscriptions of British gold by British manufacturers, hundreds of thousands of dollars, which are expended in printing *Free Trade* documents, and electioneering in those portions of the Union most favorable for the purpose, all to break down the Tariff of 1842, and beggar American Manufacturers and American Mechanics!

Such are the prominent characteristics of this party. It has a face for all men and a plea for every selfish interest. It would be a miracle if it were otherwise, for like a weathercock it trims itself to every breeze. No profound principles give it unanimity of sentiment, and looking solely to the spoils it stops at nothing to accomplish its ends.

We have necessarily touched upon the *means* which it uses to attain its ends. Look at the Prospectus of its leading, recognized organ, "*The Globe.*" In one for the North a Tariff is never mentioned. In another for the South the Tariff of 1842 is denounced in the strongest terms. It truckles to the prejudices of foreigners, and procures the Naturalization of thousands solely to use them as its tools. It denounces American Republican principles. It villifies all who stand up for the rights of native citizens. It misrepresents them to the foreigner as their worst enemies and sows the seeds of discord between them and the native born.—This is the "Democracy" of the day and these are the means it uses. They must and even now are reacting upon those who use them. The honest members of it begun to see that their leaders care nothing for them so they may enjoy the spoils. And they are fast deserting it. The soundness and beneficial influence of Whig principles are not to be drowned by the clamor of demagogues, nor are the people to be blinded by ruses got up solely to divert their attention from the real issues. We call upon every thinking man to look these things soberly in the face, and act not for a party end nor to benefit a section, but for the well-being and lasting prosperity of the whole Union, one and indivisible.

THE POST.—We shall have our say in reply to the infamous attacks of this delectable sheet upon the Whigs and Natives of Philadelphia city and county. We have not been unobservant of its course and shall properly expose its outrageous attacks upon the American Republicans.

ERROR IN ELECTION TABLE.—An error occurs in our table in the votes for Assembly in Ross township. Messrs. Muse and Hilands are made to exchange votes. Mr. Muse had 148 and Mr. Hilands 159. This is the true vote. Mr. Hilands ran ahead of his ticket in his own township.

The Mum Candidate

A committee of the citzens of Giles co. Tennessee recently addressed Col. Polk asking his opinions, but the Col. appears crabbed and did not deign an answer. They have published their proceedings, commenting in severe terms upon his conduct and what is rather cruel on their part, compelled him to digest some of his former opinions upon such conduct in other candidates. For example the Committee say:

"We agree with him in that portion of his answer to the Memphis interrogatories of the 15th May 1843, in which he states that "the constituent has a right to know the opinions of the candidate before he casts his vote." We also concur with him in the following quotation from his letter of the some date to Messrs. Titus, Smith, and others. "We (I) cannot approve the course of any aspirants or candidates for public station in refusing to declare their opinions freely, and without reserve, upon all public subjects upon which they may be interrogated by a portion of the constituent body."

All that might be borne, but to make Old Hickory thrash Young Hickory is unendurable.

"In conclusion, fellow citizens, we admonish you, in the language of Gen. Jackson in his speech at Jackson, Tenn. on the 10th of Oct., 1840.. "Remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government. That man deserves to be a slave, who would vote for a mum candidate where his liberty is at stake."

Is'nt that rich! And must not J K. Polk feel particularly pleasant under it! "Our sufferings is intolerable."

☞The annexed letter to the Philadelphia North American shows the Native American cause is rapidly advancing:

"BALTIMORE, Oct. 7th, 1844.

"A strong native American feeling exists among us, and will begin to show itself before long; and it will probably, be equal to 1,000 tons of anthracite in keeping us warm during the widter."

We see it stated in the New Orleans Bee that the Presidential election in that city will be carried on like other elections, at the different wards, and last but one day. This is stated in the Bee, on unquestionable authority, and the rumor that the election was to last three days was therefore incorrect.

☞A forgery to the amount of $7000 has recently been detected in Lexington, Ky. The Lexington Inquirer says "we forbear to give names until we are assured that the criminal has accomplished his latest intention—that of annexing himself to Texas."

☞The Vermillion, from St. Louis, bound to New Orleans, struck a snag or rock on the night of the 5th inst, near the mouth of St. Mary's, and sunk in about ten feet water. Most of the cargo will be saved. About 40 head of cattle were lost.

Great Whig Rally in Harrisburg.

Immediately after the result of the late election was known in Harrisburg, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of Whigs was convened. Hon. James Cooper of Adams Co., John C. Kunkle, D. M. Smyser and James Fox, Esqrs., addressed the meeting in a most spirited manner. A committee was appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the State. We append it below. The following gentlemen were appointed a Central Executive Committee to act till the close of the Presidential campaign, viz:—Alex. Ramsey, David Krause, P. C. Sedgwick, S. H. Clark, Theo. Fenn, C. M'Curdy, John A. Fisher, John Zinn, A. J. Jones, J. J. Clyde, J. C. Kunkle, J. Dock and Henry Pefler.

The meeting adjourned with three tremendous cheers for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

ADDRESS

To the People of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS, The undersigned, a committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution passed at a large meeting of the Whigs, assembled at the "Shakspeare Hotel" in Harrisburg, on Friday evening the 11th inst., beg leave to address you on the subject of the late election, as well as of that which is so rapidly approching.

It is now ascertained that the Locofoco candidate for Governor is elected by the meagre majority of 2500 or 3000 votes. This result cannot but be regarded by the Whigs as a victory, when it is recollected that our opponents claimed a majority of 20,000—nay, that they vauntingly boasted that their majority for Shunk would exceed that given to Porter three years ago, which was over 23,000! Indeed, we see much cause to congratulate our friends throughout the State upon the result; more especially so, as our opponents admitted before the election took place, both publicly and privately, that if the majority for Shunk did not exceed 5000 the vote of the State would unquestionably be cast for Henry Clay. It has probably not reached the half of that number!

The result of this election has dissipated all doubt if any ever existed, that the Whigs of Pennsylvania have the ability to give the State to Mr Clay. It is known to every one at all conversant with the politics of Pennsylvania, that the Whig party is many thousands of votes stronger on National than on State questions. At the State election in 1836, the majority against the Whigs on the congressional ticket exceeded 8000; and our opponents elected three fourths of the members of the Legislature. In November, immediately following, the Whigs of the State rallied, elected a majority of the members of the convention to amend the constitution, almost annihilated the previous majority, and nearly gave the vote of the State to Gen Harrison, a candidate then comparatively but little known. So also at the State election in 1840, the majority, according to the Locofoco organs of that day was against the Whigs by upwards of 10,000; yet in November the electoral vote of the State was cast for Gen. Harrison.

At the late election for Governor, as we have already stated, the majority for Shunk, it is believed, will not exceed 2500. Contrast this majority with the majorities overcome in 1836, and again in 1840, between the general and Presidential elections, and then say what reason is there to apprehend a different result now, if our friends do their duty?—Nay have we not every reason to expect a brilliant victory on the 1st day of November next? What effort on the part of the Whigs will it take to ensure this? The increase of less than two votes in each township, will accomplish it. This increase can be made, and a much greater one if the proper exertions be used. Which of you does not know some neighbor who remained at home, but who will go to the next election and vote for the Whig candidate for President and Vice President? We feel assured that there are but few who cannot point to half a dozen such. More than this, do not most of you know a number of men who voted for Shunk, who will vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen?

There are great numbers known to the undersigned who have adhered to party up to this time, as far as State policy is concerned, but who will not do so at the expense of the great and important interests involved in the Presidental contest. Many of those who opposed us in the late Gubernatorial election are nevertheless friends of the protection of American labor, and will vote against James K. Polk, because they know he has always opposed the protective system. It cannot be doubted that a large majority of the voters of Pennsylvania are in favor of sustaining the Tariff of 1842. This being the case, would it not be an impeachment of their intelligence to suppose that they will vote for a man who has so often avowed himself in favor of its repeal? It is known to all that Henry Clay is the father of the protective system; that he stood by it in its infancy; defended it in its maturity, and continues to regard it as essential to the prosperity of the country. The citizens of Pennsylvania are more deeply interested in the preservation and permanency of this system, than the citizens of any other State in the Union. Can it then be doubted but that the vote of the State will be cast for Henry Clay, and the Electoral Ticket pledged to his support? It cannot be doubted. To insure a result so desirable, it is only necessary that every Whig should do his duty. Let every one appropriate the first day of November next to forward the interests and welfare of his country, his family and friends, by going to the polls and voting for Henry Clay, who has so long stood foremost amongst the great and wise and good of the nation. By a life of services to his country, Henry Clay has entitled himself to the support and gratitude of his fellow citizens. For forty years he has been the great advocate of civil and religious freedom throughout the world, and the firm supporter of every measure calculated to advance the honor and glory of his country and the welfare of his fellow citizens. For his inflexible integrity, which scorned to lend itself to promote the views of demagogues, his reputation has been assailed by partizan libellers; but he has lived to see the calumnies which interested malice breathed against his name, dissipated, and their authors covered with obloquy and disgrace.

Let us then, fellow citizens, arouse ourselves for the coming contest with renewed spirit and determined resolution to sustain our Candidates and the great principles involved in their success, *and we must and will succeed.* Here our friends are full of confidence; in no wise doubtful of success. They have buckled on their armor anew, and animating themselves and each other, are determined to succeed if exertion and perseverence can affect it. Let all of us throughout the State be inspired with the like confidence and determination, and the victory must be ours. Let us be vigilant to secure the interests of the country, to preserve unimpaired its Constitution, and those free institutions under which we have so long

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 17, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN

CLAY ELECTORAL TICKET

SENATORIAL ELECTORS

CHESTER BUTLER, of Luzerne.
TOWNSEND HAINES, of Chester.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Districts.

1 Joseph G. Clarkson, Philadelphia.
2 John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia.
3 John D. Ninesteel, Philapelphia.
4 John S. Littell, Germantown, Philadelphia county.
5 Benjamin Fack, Limerick P. O., Montgomery co.
6 Eleazer T. McDowell, Doylestown, Bucks county.
7 Samuel Shafer, Chester county.
8 William Hiester, New Holland, Lancaster county.
9 John S. Hiester, Reading, Berks county.
10 Alex. E. Brown, Easton, Northampton county.
11 Jonathan J. Slocum, Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county.
12 Henry Drinker, Montrose, Susquehanna county.
13 Ner Middleswarth, Union county.
14 John Killinger, Annville, Lebanon county.
15 Daniel M. Smyser, Gettysburgh, Adams county.
16 Frederick Watts, Carlisle, Cumberland county.
17 James Mathers, Mifflintown, Juniata county.
18 Andrew J. Ogle, Somerset, Somerset county.
19 Daniel Washabaugh, Bedford, Bedford county.
20 John L. Gow, Washington, Washington county.
21 Andrew W. Loomis, Pittsburgh, Allegheny county.
22 James M. Power, Greenville, Mercer county.
23 William A. Irvine, Irvine, Warren county.
24 Benjamin Hartshorn, Curwensville, Clearfield co.

The Electorial Ticket.

Public attention has been called to some errors in our State Electorial Ticket. It is of importance that all the country papers should have it correct.—Ours is so now. JONATHAN J. SLOCUM is the proper name for the elector in the 11th District—not *John*. Hon. Chester Butler is elected for the next Congress and it is presumed will not be dropped as elector at large. Should a substitute be made, it will be announced, and we would suggest Hon. Walter Forward, as the man.

THE TIME FLIES,

And what is to be accomplished must be done quickly and done well. We have said that there are thousands who voted for Shunk who will not vote for Polk, and urged prompt attention to their case. But there is one other matter equally necessary to be attended to, and that is, to get every man to the polls. Our full majority in Allegheny County was not polled—many were absent, and it must be the especial care of every Whig voter not only to vote, and vote early, but to have his neighbors vote likewise. There are always some in every district so singularly apathetic they need to be prompted to do their duty. Now let every Whig remember this—*an increase of two votes in every district throughout the State would have given us a majority, and elected Markle.* Do we need to urge this matter further? Come, Whigs, look around your neighborhood and see how your friends are.

☞The Loco papers remind us of the fellow who when pursued for theft, ran singing out at the top of his lungs, "Stop thief! stop thief!" But it would not do. The Locos have something in preparation, some fraud or other, else they would not be so zealous in crying, "stop thief!" By-the-bye what party has the honor of owning all those who have been detected with false naturalization papers? The Loco, to be sure. And of what politics were those who have perjured themselves to procure false papers for aliens? Loco, of course. In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, various individuals have been arrested for illegal voting, and it happens that they were all Locos! Yet the papers of this pure party, with brazen impudence, talk about frauds! It is all "stop thief!"—they are the guilty ones, and wish to raise a dust to direct attention from themselves. Watch them.

☞Be it remembered, that every man who votes for Mr. Polk, votes to overturn the Tariff; and he who votes to overturn the Tariff, votes to turn the laborer out of employment.

☞Two fire companies, the Waccacoe Hose and Franklin Engine Companies had a most disgraceful riot in Philadelphia on last Sabbath afternoon. The scene was outrageous. Spanners, clubs and brickbats were made use of and with the utmost freedom. Several persons were injured. And all this on the Sabbath day! We are glad to know that the firemen of that city, generally, look upon these things with abhorrence.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—We omit publishing the table of returns till we can make it more complete. Shunk's majority is very small, somewhere about 2,000. Whigs, what do you think of it?

☞Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D. late of the Theological Seminary at Auburn N. Y., was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Manchester, near this city on Sabbath last. The services were deeply solemn and interesting. A few public spirited people of that village have been organized into a church, and have erected a very neat and commodious place of worship.

☞The publisher has sent us the November number of Arthurs' Ladies Magazine. It is embellished with two engravings and filled with the usual amount of reading matter, for which Arthurs' name is a guarantee.

☞The St. Louis Missourian, a Locofoco organ, says that Mr. Allen, one of the late Locofoco candidates for the office of Governor of Missouri, has avowed his determination not to vote for Polk and Dallas.

☞Among other things deposited in the Franklin Institute Exhibition, Philadelphia, was a barrel of flour of the "Patterson Family Flour" brand, manufactured by James Patterson, of Brighton, Beaver county, (Pa.,) exhibited by the factors in Philadelphia, Messrs. Craig, Bellas, & Co., Broad street.—It is stated that during the last year Messrs. C. B. & Co. have received and sold 21,594 barrels of this particular brand. The same firm also deposit a barrel of "B. Man, extra" flour, manufactured in Beaver county, (Pa.)

The Boston Dmocrat, under date of the 10th says, "The Tabernacle this moment (12 o'clock) is crowded with men, women and children, presenting a singular scene of religious infatuation. As much as the Millerites may have been charged with insincerity, we cannot doubt, after looking upon the crowd now assembled in the Tabernacle, and listen to their prayers, exhortations and hallelujahs, coming, as they appear to, from their very, souls, we say we doubt their *sincerity* as little as we do their most singular infatuation. They have fixed upon 4 o'clock, this afternoon for the 'Coming of Christ.' The world is to end this day, at four o'clock, they most firmly believe—and they are preparing their souls and bodies for that great event, and for taking their final leave of terra firma, in their *great ascension*. Some of their exhortations, though honest, partake a little of the ludicrous, and provoke a smile from both saint and sinner."

The Meridith Bridge (N. H.) Gazette gives several instances of respectable men, who have made complete arrangements for the coming of the bridegroom, and who expect to hear the midnight cry on the 22d October."

The election returns from sixty five towns in Connecticut have been received, which give a Whig gain of seventeen towns. The elections are municipal. They are however, generally contested with warmth on national grounds—*U. S. Gaz.*

NEW JESEY.

Full returns are in from this indomitable whig state and they give Stratton, the Whig candidate for Governor, 1445 majority! In the Legislature, last year, the Loco majority on joint ballot was 18. In the Legislature this year the Whig majority will be 29!

J. K. Polk an enemy of the Tariff.

The hardihood with which the Locos contend that Polk is friendly to the Tariff of 1842, is astonishing. Never, we believe, in the history of political contests has there been a more brazen attempt to impose upon the people, to swindle them into an opinion which is directly contrary to fact. Their candidate is Mum. Not a word can be got from him by hook or crook, and the reason for this obstinate silence is said to be, that his friends in this State wrote to him and counselled secrecy lest a development of his real opinion should injure him in Pennsylvania. He cannot say one word in favor of the tariff without contradicting all his former letters and speeches. It is, therefore, his policy to say nothing, and being a man very little known in comparison with Mr. Clay, doubtless he trusts to his littleness to escape the searching scrutiny he so much dreads. But if he is so wary of saying what his opinions are, very fortunately his organs cannot all maintain the same closeness. The Post in this city has not dared to publish his former expositions upon protection and kindred topics, though it had an opportunity given it free of all expense to itself. And the deep mutterings in other portions of the Union compel an expression now and then of the real genuine Polk doctrines; not that it is done willingly, but because a contrary course would be productive of serious injury. It is a choice of evils. The notorious fact that Polk is advocated as a Tariff man in Pennsylvania, created considerable uneasiness in the South and murmurings were heard. To quiet them, the N. Y. Plebeian, the leading Loco paper in that city, addresses itself to the South as follows:

Let us explain to the people of South Carolina, and if they will hear us, we pledge ourselves that we will satisfy them that they are acting against their own interests, that they either wilfully or blindly misconstrue the position of Gov. Polk on the important question of the tariff.

The great question of national concernment, about which South Carolina conceives herself agrieved, is the tariff. The Democratic party throughout the Union are opposed to the present tariff. There is as much unanimity in the party in opposition to the principles and details of the present tariff as there is upon any other of the great principles that divide parties, and full as much as there is in the Whig party in its favor. This is the position in which this great question is now placed as regards the two great parties.

But let us look a little further; the Democratic party have nominated a candidate for the Presidency who is the most deadly enemy of the present Tariff; while our opponents have nominated a man who is pledged to sustain it.

Now we call the attention of the "Democracy" to these sentiments. Here, their recognized mouth piece in New York, gives a point blank contradiction to the teachings of the Post and other "Democratic" organs in this state. It is positive in asserting that the "Democratic party throughout the Union are opposed to the present Tariff." It asserts farther in an equally positive manner, that J. K. POLK "IS THE MOST DEADLY ENEMY OF THE PRESENT TARIFF," and that the Whigs have nominated a man who is *pledged to support it.* Will they have the affrontery now to affirm that "Polk is as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay." Either he is not, or the Plebeian and its kindred organs, are guilty of the most desperate lying to cheat the people. We offer our opponents either horn of the dilemma.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is no part of our present purpose to prove what has been demonstrated irrefutably a thousand times, viz: that the States have an undoubted right to a *pro rata* share of the proceeds of the Public lands, but we wish to place this matter before the public in a light they have not been wont to look at it.—Pennsylvania is mired in a slough of debt—a debt which has been increasing to an enormous extent every year, not by borrowing—for she cannot borrow, nobody will lend to an insolvent state—but by the increase of arrears of interest due. I is a "Man of the Mountain" on the shoulders of the State. To pay the interest every day accruing and make good the promises to pay now and long since due, heavy taxes have been imposed, and they must be continued for years until our debts are at least in part cancelled. Now there is a way, a constitutional and just mode of securing a large sum toward paying them, which we are in duty bound to avail ourselves of, and relieve the State from the enormous burthen, which, to a great extent, paralyses its energies. It is to secure the election of Henry Clay and the triumph of Whig principles. The Whig party contend that the proceeds of the public lands ought, as a matter of justice to the States and safety to the General Government, to be given to the States. Suppose this measure to be carried out, let us look at the benefit to Pennsylvania:

In ten years, from 1830 to 1840, the average annual sales amounted to $6,964 459. In a prosperous state of the country the sales should rise to ten millions of dollars per annum. But assuming eight millions as the amount, the proportion which would fall to the share of Pennsylvania would be $741,936, *seven hundred and forty one thousand dollars* to be applied towards liquidating her debts and easing her citizens from onerous taxes! But from the natural increase of population by birth and immigration, the sales must in a few years advance to double the amount stated above—that is, supposing the country to attain a natural and prosperous state—or sixteen millions per annum; then Pennsylvania's share would be one million, four hundred and eighty three thousand dollars per annum; a sum which would give us extraordinary relief would remove the load which weighs us to the earth and give abundant room for all the energies of the state to work. Is not this, then, a measure which every man should, nay, must heartily desire to see executed? It is a righteous claim we have upon the General Government for our share of this money. It has no need of it with an already overflowing treasury, while Pennsylvania, our own noble State, is laboring under a burthen she cannot get rid of, and enduring the taunts and gibes of foreign creditors for her failure to pay even the interest on her debts? They have a righteous and just claim on us, and we have just as good a claim on the General Government. How many orphans and widows have been ruined by our failure? They trusted in our honor and ability and we have disappointed them; but the means of retrieving our standing is within our reach.

Shall we continue insolvent when we have a creditor owing us, able to pay? Never! The way is open. We repeat it: the Whig candidates are pledged to carry out the principle of "*Distribution.*" The coffers of the Government are full. Elect Clay and Frelinghuysen, and this great measure of relief will be carried out. Pennsylvania will receive her share. The interest on her debt will be paid. Her character at home and abroad will be redeemed. Her energies, now crippled, will have full play, and with the inexhaustable resources which those energies can draw out, a period of glorious and unexampled prosperity will dawn upon us. Every man that wishes to see these things, so devoutly wished for, consummated, must vote for the Whig candidates.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

Not so fast, Mr. Fleeson.

MR. EDITOR:—If the editor of the Spirit of Liberty will turn to the communication of A. G "published in your paper of the 30th ult. he will find that the charges made against two of the Birney electors, are not, as he erroneously stated, "that they have deserted Birney, and are going for Polk," but that one of them was "busily engaged electioneering for F. R Shunk, and had declared that he would vote for Shunk." If your neighbor will state this charge *fairly* to his readers, and deny it; then "A. G." will be forthcoming with the proof.

Perhaps while Mr. Fleeson's "hand is in," he will also deny that the said Reverend Birney elector did actually vote the Locofoco ticket at the late election in Washington county; if he does so, "the anonymous correspondent of such a paper as the Gazette" will endeavor to set him right on the subject. A. G.

☞If the Bible was read the fiftieth part as much as daily and weekly newspapers, it would be vastly more beneficial to the morals of the community.

☞A greater insult to the intelligenee of the Workingmen of Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh cannot well be conceived than that put upon them by the Locos, in asserting that Polk is in favor of the Tariff of 1842. It assumes that they are so ignorant and blind, so used to being led as the leaders please, that they will swallow anything, believe whatever is told them and do just as these demagogues or er To show what language is used by them in different places, we copy the following from the "Democrat," a paper published in New York, with POLK & DALLAS at the head of its columns, of the date Aug., 24th, 1844.

"It can be shown, by calculations founded on official statements, that the people of this country have been compelled to pay, since the passage of the Tariff act, nearly ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the protection and support of the manufacturers."

Here is an assertion intended to injure the tariff of 1842 in particular, and the doctrine of Protection to home manufactures in general. Now look at another affair. We copy from the U. S. Gazette of Monday:

We saw and copied a handbill, posted on a house standing at the northeast corner of Coates and Seventh street, and used as the Locofoco head quarters on the day of the election, which read as follows:

"OREGON AND TEXAS—POLK, DALLAS AND SHUNK—DEMOCRATIC TARIFF OF 1842—and no bank of the United States."

In one city the Democracy are deadly opposed to a Tariff; in another they not only pretend to advocate it, but what is, if possible, more deceitful, claim it as a measure of their own! What are the facts in the case? We copy from the same paper.

On the final passage of the present Tariff Act, the yeas were 105; of whom 85 were Whigs, and 20 were Locos, 19 of whom had voted *against* the same bill when it contained a clause reserving the distribution of the public land money to the States. The nays were 103, of whom 68 were Locos, and 35 Whigs. SEVENTEEN Locofocos, namely, five from New York, five from Pennsylvania, two from Maine and five from other States, did not vote. Of the Whigs who voted against the bill, twenty two had voted for the same bill before the distribution clause was stricken out, and voted against giving up *distribution*, and not against the tariff.

Now, did the Locofocos pass the bill, or did the Whigs? Are they the friends of the tariff, or are the Whigs? Is the present tariff a "*democratic* tariff" or a whig tariff?

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The several States in which elections have been held this year, generally responded to the Whig call. They have shown by handsome majorities their determination to go *en masse* for Henry Clay. Yet notwithstanding these successes, a careful examination and analysis of these States prove that the Whigs have, in no one of the n, polled their full vote by a considerable number.

The National Intelligencer of the 27th ult. contains an elaborate and interesting article on these elections, with the exception of New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The editors enter into estimates, well based, which show that in twelve States, with the exceptions mentioned, full 190,468 votes were not polled. These 12 States (see table below) had, in 1840, a population of 6,835,910, yielding a Federal representation of 6,256,787 In that year they cast 357,884 votes. Population of the United States in 1840, 17,063,356. Supposing that the population has increased during the last four years in the same proportion that it did in the four preceding years, it would now be upwards of 20,000,000; and assuming this number, the population of the 12 States under consideration would be 8,041,100, yielding a representative number of 7,366,100; and, if the proportion of votes to the Federal numbers remains the same as in 1840, these States would in 1844 give 1,010,100 votes, according to the following table:

STATES.	Number of electors in 1844.	Votes given in 1844.	Voters who did not vote in 1844.
Maine,	109,300	93,643	15,657
Vermont,	59,400	54,610	4,790
Connecticut,	66,000	60,910	5,090
Maryland,	73,290	40,276	33,014
Virginia,	99,000	54,718	44,282
North Carolina,	95,100	78,376	16,774
Alabama,	73,700	52,000	21,700
Louisiana,	22,100	15,709	6,391
Missouri,	58,160	58,335	
Illinois,	109,200	90,500	18,700
Indiana,	137,600	95,819	41,781
Kentucky,	107,200	114,736	
	1,010,100	819,632	203,179
Missouri excess,		10 175	
Kentucky "		7 536	
			17,711
			190,468

This table shows that 190,468 voters stayed away from the polls during the elections held in these States in 1844! The editors urge, what indeed is well known, that most of these delinquents were Whigs. They examine each State in detail, and show that if the Whigs can by any possibility be induced to cast their full vote, we shall have in each of these States an additional majority nearly as large as the aggregates in the third column. This table shows surprising results, such, indeed, as should set every Whig to earnest work that not one vote be lost.

TEXAS.

How can any man opposed to annexing Texas to the United States, assuming her public debt of unknown millions, and extending and perpetuating slavery, support Mr. Polk, the Texas candidate? In regard to the annexation of Texas the New York Plebeian, which is the organ of the Locofoco party in New York, holds the following plain language:

"We know, and so does every intelligent man in the party, that the very action of the Baltimore Convention in regard to Texas *extricated the party from a position that would have defeated it next fall.* Had the doctrine of the Post prevailed in that Convention, by voting down the resolution to admit Texas at the earliest practicable period," the Democratic *party might as well have disbanded,* and surrendered our institutions to the hands of our opponents. The wise deliberation of the Convention has, in our opinion, saved the Democracy from a defeat that awaited it under any other course of procedure.

"*There is no question upon which the party is more harmonious than that of acquiring Texas;* and we have not the least doubt but that WITH THE ELECTION OF GOV. POLK THIS GREAT NATIONAL MEASURE WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED."

The Plebeian might also have added, "AND THE TARIFF WILL BE REPEALED."—*U. S. Gaz.*

CONSISTENCY—One of the most violent papers in the country against the tariff, is the New York Plebeian. The same paper out-Herods Herod in its abuse of Mr. Clay, and laudation of Mr. Polk. This is a consistent course, at least. The Plebeian advocates free trade, and supports the free trade candidate; but the Locos and Locofoco papers of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, profess to be in favor of the tariff, and yet support the candidate opposed to it, and oppose the candidate in favor of it! Beautiful consistency! Sagacious policy! Profound strategy!—*U. S. Gaz.*

Latest from Gibralter.

Capt. Thomas, of the brig Caroline, at this port yesterday, reports that on the 5th of September, a detachment of British soldiers made an unsuccessful attempt to raise the wreck of the steamship Missouri, and that another attempt was to be made by the crew of the frigate Warspite, which it was thought would prove successful.

The Prince de Joinville was at Cadiz on the 5th of September, with his squadron, consisting of three ships of the line, the frigate La Belle Poule, and seven steamers. The Inflexible and steamer Montezuma were at Gibralter. The Prince de Joinville had issued orders that none of his officers or men should communicate with any of the British officers or men, except Vice Admiral Owen.

Capt. Thomas also reports that the crop of grapes throughout the whole of the neighbourhood, had never been known to be so short, which was accounted for by the excessive hot season in August, which burnt many vineyards. Prices of dry fruits and limes were expected to rule very high throughout the season.—*Boston Courier.*

☞The Hon. Amos Abbott, of Andover, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for re-election to Congress in the Third District of Massachusetts.

☞Mr. Abraham Ayres, of Independence, Warren county, N. J., has discovered the remains of a Quadruped, which must have been 15 feet in height.

☞James E Cooley, author of a work on Egypt, was tried in the court of sessions, New York, a day or two ago, and found guilty of a technical assault, in May last, in the store of the Messrs. Appleton, upon George Gliddon, the distinguished lecturer on Egyptian Antiquities.

☞The Journal of the Temperance Union says that Father Matthew fully intends to visit America next summer.

(From the Cincinnati Atlas.)

THE COAL BANKS OF KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.—The present extent and the rapid increase of the Coal business in Hancock county, Ky. and Perry county, In., are probably known to but few. The owners of these mines not only supply a large Proportion of the boats on the Ohio and the New Orleans trade, but they have commenced the regular shipment of coal to Boston. I think a short account of them will interest your readers:

These mines were first discovered in 1830, opposite this place, in Perry county, Ind., on some government land, by Wm. Cavender, formerly of Vermont.

After the business was carried on a few years, it was sold out to some Bostonians. The new proprietors purchased nearly all the coal lands on both sides of the river, and obtained very advantageous Acts of Incorporation from the Legislatures of both Kentucky and Indiana, with the privelege of holding property to the amount of $500,000 in each State.

The mines now worked on the Kentucky side, at Hawesville, are from 600 to 800 yards from the bank of the river, from which the coal is transported on the railroad shod with iron. This road extends into the mines, and on it the coal cars are taken to each digger. The excavation of the mine will average over four feet in height, and mules of a very small size are obtained to work inside. The general pitch, or inclination, is down from the river about one foot in twenty. Of the four feet excavated, 43 inches are coal, 1½ inches sulphate of iron, and 3½ inches at the bottom of the vein, of slate and mineral, called by the miners "bearing in slate," which they take out in undermining the coal, to the distance of some two or three feet. This leaves a clean smooth bottom. The coal is then "knocked down" with their picks, raked, and put into the cars, and the fine coal thrown on one side. About 30 inches of this coal at the bottom is of a very waxy appearence, and is much heavier and stronger than the 13 inches of cannel coal which lies above it.

Below the working, and forming the flooring, lies 7 inches of black clay-slate, and next below that lie a stratum of fire clay, tough and compact, and abounding with vegetable impressions, 10 feet thick. Above the coal is a naked perpendicular sand-stone cliff, about 80 feet high, above this then is a 30 inch vein of coal which is not worked, and over this is another sand-stone rock 85 feet high, which is covered with about 12 feet of earth. From the summit of the hill the country is gently rolling, and the soil is good and well timbered.

The coal on the opposite side of the river in Indiana, is very similar in its formation, but is a few inches thicker, the vein regular, and the pitch or inclination only one feet in 300, in the direction to the river, and consequently it requires but little labor to drain the mine. The expense of mining on the Indiana side is fully one half of a bushel less than at Hawesville. The present price at the former is 1½ cents a bushel, and at the latter 2 cents. The cost of hauling to the river and putting it into boats is one cent a bushel on either side. The present workings at Hawesville are capable of mining and transporting to the boats 1500 bushels of coal per day, and those at Cannelton (opposite) 3,000. At the latter place they could be extended by new openings and railroads to twenty times that amount should the demand require it.

All the coal workings in this vicinity belong to one company, and are leased to James Boyd, Esq. of Boston, who is one of the largest proprietors.—He has, the past season, been engaged in shipping coal to Boston. The coal is put into flat boats that contain about 5,000 bushels; four of these are taken in tow by a steamboat which he has for this purpose, to New Orleans, whence the coal is shipped to Boston.

Large quantities of these coals are taken at the landing by the steamboats, at 7 cents a bushel.—This bids fair to form a very important branch of the coal business, as the boats find it very much to their advantage. From 10 to 12 bushels of coal are fully equal to one cord of wood for generating steam, and but few steamers pass now without taking some of this very valuable fuel. The coal is very clear, in burning it throws out an extremely brilliant flame, and it ignites readily.

This coal has been analyzed by several eminent chemists, and pronounced to be of excellent quality, and fully equal to the English cannel coal. The company own about 2,000 acres of coal land, each acre of which contains, by estimation about 100,000 bushels. One third of this is left for pillars, to support the roof, and there is a loss of 20 per cent in the coal, by the time it is deposited in the boat.

Iron ore, and all the other necessary articles for smelting and manufactering iron, are abundant on the land. Sand stone of superior quality, for building, is also found in great quantities, but a few yards from the river. The stone for the Bank at Shawneetown, and for Lock and Dam No. 1, Green River, were obtained from this quarry. Mr. Boyd has recently built a store of the same; that would not discredit your city.

There are two other coal mines on the Ohio, below this now in operation. The first, 4 miles below Owensboro, Ky. belonging to Robert Triplett, Esq. and the other at Tradewater, Ky. 12 miles below Shawneetown, belonging to the Hon. John Bell of Tenn. There are also some very fine mines on Green river. The one worked by the Messrs. McLean, affords a very superior quality of coal.

Seasonable Advice. Nothing is more trying to the integrity of the reformed inebriates, with regard to their adherence to the total abstinence pledge, than the excitement of a great polititial contest. We trust, and can hardly doubt that all such under whose eye this paragraph may fall, will excerise even more than their usual caution, just at this the particular juncture. It may be well to mention that if reformed men uniformly *stay out of the way of temptation,* they are perfectlysafe—and there can surely be no good reason for their frequenting places where they are liable to be tempted.

Lutheran Observer.

CUTTLE FISH MEN.—The cuttle-fish, when closely pursued, sends out a black inky fluid, that darkens the water all around; and by this means it escapes.—We have known more than one teacher of error who, when pursued by the arguments of his opponents, had resource to the same expedient. He pours forth a stream of very black and very bitter matter, which his pursuers not caring to encounter, they leave him to himself, and then he begins to boast of victory. *Ohio Obe.*

ADVICE, If a man call you a rogue and there be some truth in it, thank him for his *candour*, and immediatly set about reforming;—if there be no truth in it; *candidly* tell him you have not sufficient confidence in him to believe it.

NEAT CHURCHES.

One of the Scotch Delegation, Rev. Mr. Lewis, thus speaks of the houses of worship in America. We wish his praise was liable to less subtraction. He says:

"In one point all the churches of all denominations are superior to us—in the perfect neatness and cleanliness of all their internal arrangments. They are kept as clean and sweet as any parlor or drawing room, no dirt, nor soil, nor cobweb being allowed to remain—a perfect contrast to the churches, both Established and Dissenting in Scotland. From Boston to New Orleans, I have been struck with the contrast to the untidy and offensive state in which the Presbyterians of Scotland leave the house of God."

A young lady in Memphis, Tenn., criticising a gentleman's modes of dress and fashion, says: "Moustaches are never worn by men of ordinary sense, Foppish fellows alone carry canes. Rings, chains, and breast pins of gold never yet captivated a woman of common intellect. Gentlemen who exhibit on their hair evidence of much labor at the toilet, are not held in high estimation by the reflecting portion of the female sex," That's a sensible girl.

Splendid Baptismal Festival

Windsor Castle was the scene of another magnificent pageant on the 6th of September—the christening of the infant Prince Alfred Earnest Albert: on which occasion the Royal dignitaries of both sexes, Officers of State, Foreign Ministers, Bishops, &c. were present.

The Chapel was georgeously fitted up for the occasion; the alter covered with crimson velvet and gold, and illuminated by wax lights in golden candlesticks. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the Alter, aided by the Bishop of Norwich and the Bishop of Oxford, with the Queen's and Prince Albert's Chaplains. After 6 o'clock all was ready, and the Royal procession entered the Chapel. This was distinguished from previous pageants by the presence of the elder children.

The Queen, leading the Princess Royal, walked with Prince William of Prussia by her side, Prince Albert was beside the Queen Dowager, and led the Prince of Wales. Then came the rest of the Royal visitors, and lastly more officers. The Queen wore a white satin dress, trimed with Honiton lace, a tiara on her head, with the insignia of the Garter: the little children were dressed in white satin and lace; the Princes in military uniforms. The service began with Palestrina's 'O be joyful.' When the music ceased, Prince Albert's Groom of the Stole conducted into the *Chapel the Dowager Lady Littleton, bearing the* Royal infant, who was baptized by the Archbishop, the Duke of Cambridge giving the name 'Alfred Earnest Albert.' His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was carried out of the chapel to the sound of Handel's Hallelujah chorus from Judas Maccabæus. A benediction closed the service, at seven o'clock; and the procession withdrew in the order of its entrance.

Within half an hour afterwards, a bevy of guests entered St. George's Hall for the banquet. Numberless wax lights made it lighter than day; the table and sideboards, covered with the riches of the Household treasury, 'shone all with gold and stones that flame-like blazed.' The Queen sat at one end of the table, Prince William on her right, the Duke her uncle on her left; Prince Albert sat at the other end, between Queen Adelaide and the Dutchess of Kent. The Steward of the Household gave the toasts, beginning with 'His Royal Highness Prince Alfred;' music playing at the meal and belween the toasts.

After dinner the Queen led the way to the Wateloo chamber: where a concert of 70 musicians closed the ceremonies of the day.

New Agricultural Implement. We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Gregory Brayne, of Shrewsbury, has completed, for exhibition at the grand agricultural show for 1845, a machine by which woodlands can be cleared with as much facility as a mower can cut down grass with a scythe. The machine is drawn by four horses, the wheel acting upon six large and sharp axes, which strike and at one blow fell the largest trees with a perfect ease. The only obstacle as yet in the way is, the inventor cannot avoid the possibility of some trees falling on the driver and horses, whereby a serious loss of life might be incurred.—*English Paper.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

	1841 GOVERNOR. Banks	1844 GOVERNOR. Porter	Markle	Shunk	Lemoyne
Allegheny	5068	4281	8105	5863	380
Adams	1941	1509	689	..	..
Armstrong	1096	1822	..	544	..
Berks	2925	7405	..	4451	..
Beaver	2158	1751	2730	2003	288
Bucks	2096	4412	..	275	..
Bedford	2291	2539	109	..	..
Butler	1716	1674	154	..	..
Bradford	2143	2705	2146	2910	..
Cambria	810	574	..	165	..
Chester	4711	4505	2067	1492	..
Centre	1126	2300	..	5-9	..
Carbon	..	..	452	785	..
Cumberland	1997	2721	16	..	..
Columbia	1103	2509	1593	3905	..
Crawford	2699	2875	2210	2999	..
Clarion	555	1500	..	1096	..
Clinton	603	786	..	150	..
Clearfield	419	886	..	..	..
Dauphin	2649	2249	2845	2017	..
Delaware	1578	1299	2067	1492	..
Elk	..	..	31	24	..
Erie	2956	1855	1300	..	..
Fayette	1822	2749	..	450	..
Franklin	2536	2779	664	..	..
Greene	949	1764	..	750	..
Huntingdon	3258	2551	1649	..	..
Indiana	1557	1195	676	..	..
Juniata	868	971	..	120	..
Jefferson	447	678	..	90	..
Lebanon	1840	1542	742	..	..
Lancaster	5085	4914	3967	..	..
Lehigh	2888	2553	2208	2592	..
Lycoming	1393	2201	..	600	..
Luzerne	2194	3126	..	1099	..
Monroe	989	1293	..	1492	..
Mercer	2762	2918	2779	2746	621
Mifflin	1124	1324	..	73	..
Montgomery	2144	4402	4341	5334	..
McKean	199	236	..	..	..
Northampton	2302	3467	..	1020	..
Northumberland	1143	2162	..	756	..
Perry	870	1427	..	936	..
Philad'a City & Co.	13268	15479	23420	17465	12
Pike	74	541	..	525	..
Potter	154	963	..	..	..
Schuylkill	1415	2408	..	817	..
Somerset	1853	792	1560	..	..
Susquehana	1152	1992	..	850	..
Tioga	574	1598	..	950	..
Union	2132	1568	955	..	..
Venango	755	1220	..	350	..
Westmoreland	2135	4080	2778	4704	..
Washington	3291	3434	..	46	..
Warren	628	963	..	..	..
Wayne	553	1167	..	600	..
Wyoming	..	..	..	62	..
York	2429	3825	..	894	..
Total	113574	130335	.....	.....	.....
		113374	.....	.....	
Porter's maj.		2961	Shunk's	.....	

The returns are very contradictory. The above as far as they go are nearly correct. Shunk's majority will be 2 or 3,000.

☞The article concerning sugar which we quote, is derived from a paper entitled, The Principle of Tariffs Applied, in a late number of the British and Foreign Quarterly. The facts given relate only to Europe. If the estimate be correct that the natural limit of the consumption of sugar is forty pounds per capita, the use of the article ought to be greatly extended in the United States. The amount produced in this country in 1843 is estimated at about 100,000,000 lbs. The amount imported was not far from the same quantity, which would make the total consumption of the country, say, 200,000,000 lbs., or less than 12 lbs. to a person.

THE SUGAR CULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMPTION.

Sugar is an article which deserves especial attention, for the forcible refutation it offers of the notion that any commodity of general use can easily be produced in quantities that would glut the market. We shall see that the quantities at present produced both in Asia and America do not furnish one-sixth of the quantity that would be consumed in Europe, if it could be obtained in sufficient quantity at a reasonable price. Mr. Porter's valuable communications* show us that the production of our West India colonies fell off, between 1831 and 1841, from 900,000 tons to 110,000 tons. The additional supply raised from our East India possessions increased within the same interval, to 12,500 tons. The average consumption per head of our population, which in 1831 amounted to 19.21 lbs. declined in 1840 to 15.25 lbs. In 1841 it was again 17.16 lbs., the price having fallen ten shillings per cwt. Of this privation thus occasioned here, where sugar had grown to be a general article of household use, an idea may be formed, from the facts that the allowance to every person serving on board Her Majesty's ships is 34 lbs. 3oz. yearly, and that 224 lbs. are allowed to aged paupers in the Union workhouses.

We shall see more forcibly the actual privation occasioned by the want of sugar, when we consider the consumption of tea and coffee. Here it will suffice to remark that as good authorities give 40 lbs. as the average consumption of those classes who can afford it, the natural limit of the consumption of sugar in Great Britain, with a population of twenty-six millions, would be nearly 470,000 tons, or more than double what it has ever yet been. Nor can such a consumption be thought dangerous for the home farming interests, when it is considered that the seaman drinks his spirits and wine, eats his bread and meat with full relish, although consuming, as we have seen, his 14 oz. per diem. If England, then, in the most productive year, was but half supplied with sugar, what must be the condition of those lands, which, possessing no colonies and but limited means of trade, are dependent upon the owners or colonies for their supplies?

M. Dutricu† has taken the pains to draw up a table shewing the importations of colonial sugar into the principal states of Europe that draw their supplies direct

	IMPORTS. 1837	1838	1839	
Hamburg	86.0	102.0	85.0	millions of lbs.
Bremen	12.3	15.1	13.3	"
Holland	131.3	158.8	168.1	"
Belgium	46.8	54.5	32.0	"
France	138.8	162.7	152.9	"
Italy	82.8	105.1	102.4	"
Great Britain	449.9	560.0	477.6	"
	946.9	1158.8	1061.4	"

The total importation for the continent of Europe in 1839 amounted to 553,700,000 lbs. or little more than the supply now required in an average year for the British isles. We may remark, that if all these figures do not possess the authenticity of official reports, yet they are carefully collected from the published notices of merchants, where official sources are not open, and may be relied upon as closely approximative calculations.

If the population of Europe be estimated at 200,000,000, the present total importation would give but 4½ lbs. per head annually, but we know that the population of England, France and the German Customs' League consume six and a half millions out of the ten million cwts. imported. This quantity, if equally divided amongst the eighty-six million inhabitants in these states, would give but 7 4 lbs per head. In order to furnish these countries alone with a full supply at 40 lbs per head, an additional quantity of twenty-eight million cwts. annually would be requisite. The remaining 14 million inhabitants in Europe dividing but three and a half million cwts. between them, their average consumption does not exceed 2.7 lbs. per head. To supply them fully, without prejudice to their present consumption of domestic produce, a further annual production of 53.7 million cwts. would be required. But even if we assume one half of the average quantity required by the northern European nations to be a sufficient supply for

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 14, 1844.

LETTERS OF MR. CLAY,

The Richmond Whig of the 7th contains a communication addressed to the public from B. W. Leigh, Esq., accompanied by three letters dated in 1825, while the Presidential election was pending in Congress, addressed by Mr. Clay to F. P. Blair, editor of the Globe. These letters were written at a time when Mr. Clay and Mr. Blair were intimate friends, they were *strictly private*, and d tai led in the familiar style used by one friend w iting to another, the persuasions of the friends of the rival candidates to secure his support. It happened, that after the friendly terms upon which Mr. Clay and Mr. Blair stood were dissolved, various inuendoes were thrown out as to their import. As the letters were confidentially addressed to Mr. Blair, it follows as an indubitable inference that he, and he alone, was the author of the insinuations respecting these letters and was directly concerned in the numerous false reports of their purport; besides permitting some one of his friends, said to be Kendall, to put a garbled extract from one of them in circulation. For years Mr. Clay has patiently borne the innumerable calumnies flowing from these false representations, and resisted all applications made to him by his friends for permission to publish them. Now, however, yielding to their urgent solicitations he has given assent and hence their publication. And what do they amount to? what treason and stratagem has been brought to light? has the "bargain and sale" slander been proven, as BLAIR and his toadies insinuated could be done by them? Nothing of the kind. There is nothing in these three letters which militates one whit aginst the honor and honesty of their author. On the contrary he has not one friend, nor is there an honorable man, who, after perusing them, will not entertain a more exalted opinion of the man.—The atrocious brood of slanders, of which Blair and his co-laborers in the filthy work of detraction, have been the parents, return whence they emanated, hissing contempt, scorn and withering indignation in the deepest recesses of their turpid hearts. It will be a matter of exultation to every friend of worth and honor, that the perfidy of these wretched men has been so triumphantly defeated.

The Central Clay Committee of the city of New York have resolved to make agreat final demonstration just at the close of the campaign, immediately before the election. They have fixed on Wednesday, the 30th of October, as the day, and have already begun preparations. Not only all the Clay Clubs and Whig Associations, but all the Mechanical Trades and handicrafts of the city, are to be represented in full force with banners, cars and appropriate emblems.

A SHIP CHANNEL.—The Floridians are reviving the subject of a ship channel across the Florida Peninsula. It would shorten the distance to New Orleans at least a thousand *miles, and enable vessels* to avoid the dangerous navigation through the New Providence channel, over and around the Bahama and Salt Key Banks, the keys and shoals on the Southern coast of Florida, and the Colorado and other reefs on the coast of Cuba.

GOV. MOUTON, of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation ordering the election for Presidential electors in that State to be held for three days. It is stated that, consequently, there will be but one poll opened in each municipality in the city of New Orleans, and held open for three days. The State Judges will preside.

☞The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered before the American Institute of New York. It is interesting:

European Naval Steam Power.

Gentlemen:—I ask your attention for a few moments to a point deeply interesting to us, in a national point of view—the European Naval steam power. It is a singular fact that individual enterprise has usually preceded the movements of government. The merchant and the mechanic have been the instructors, and have too often found very unteachable, obstinate and stupid scholars in the governors of the land. This is strikingly exemplified in the case of steam navigation. We find that Great Britain did not possess a single steam ship of war until 1832, and the first built was only 160 horse power. The prejudice of the government was great; their attachment to the old system was great, and, I may add, their ignorance upon this subject was great.

Even the Duke of Wellington, with his marvellous powers of mind and thought, in answer to a letter I had the honor to address him, wrote that he could give no countenance to any schemes—schemes, that was the word he used—which had for their object a change in the established system of the country.

Permit me to call your attention to the necessity of extending the system of inland to Ocean Steam Navigation.

You are doubtless aware that although first in this great enterprise, we have become the last. Other nations that started later in the race have already passed us, not on account of their extraordinary enterprise, but through our want of it—not because they possess a higher range of commercial genius, but because we neglected to use our own. We surveyed the turnpike, established finger posts, pointed out the way, but declined to travel in it ourselves. What is the necessary and unavoidable result? Why, that we became commercially dependent upon other nations for all our transatlantic steam commerce. We have not a single Ocean Steamer of our own, and, therefore, are dependent. Is this the position we ought to occupy? Is it justice to ourselves to slumber in apathetic indolence while our commerce is gradually sliding from our hands and all its attendant advantages are wafted to the feet of rival nations? Are we indeed content to be steamed off the Ocean to surrender our claim to the right of occupancy, and to abandon an element which only waits to be wooed?

Since 1841, the French Government, seeing the formidable obstacles which we at the threshold of their naval aggrandizement, have, I am informed, for I have no information on this point of an official character, established a marine steam Engine Manufactory in the vicinity of Brest. Marine Engines have been imported from the most celebrated manufacturers in Great Britain, sent to the new establishment near Brest, taken into parts, drawings made, and the most experienced Engineers of France collected to form a naval school for instruction in an art essential to the defence and security of the Empire. No doubt the plan will succeed. The Navy of France at the present time consists of 350 ships of all classes, against 565 in Great Britain and 68 in the United States. Of the whole number of French ships of War 64 are steamers of the following classes:

7 Frigates, 450 to 540 horse power,
17 Corvets, 220 to 320 "
40 small vessels, 60 to 160 "

64

Of this large and formidable steam fleet
39 are in commission,
23 in construction,
2 disarmed.

64

The number of steam ships of war now building 23, is an important *feature* and worthy of your particular notice.

II. Consideration of the advancement of Inland steam Navigation in the United States.

Here we met the same class of difficulties already noticed and which are irreparable from the beginnings of very great and glorious enterprise. But we find also an elasticity of mind, firmness of purpose, and an indomitable perseverence which brave every risk, and every danger and every disappointment, and which carry difficulties by assaults.

4thly. We come now to consider the means of national defence in reference to our steam Naval Power.

A more important subject cannot engage your attention; you have seen the great and still augmenting strength of this arm of warfare in Europe. No man can mistake the object of these marvelous and increasing armaments. They are not designed to preserve peace; but to gain and maintain dominion.—There is just as much war in the heart of Europe now, as there was when Buonaparte trampled down thrones and diadems; placed his foot upon the neck of kings; rioted upon the spoil of Empires, and swayed the sceptre of a most universal rule.

The American Navy consists of 65 ships of war. All classes namely.

Ships of the line	10
Frigates 1st Class	14
do 2d do	2
Sloops of War	17
Brigs	8
Schooners	9
Steamers,	5
Total	65

The five steamers of ware are the

Fulton	4	guns
Poinsett	10	do
Mississippi	10	do
Union	4	do
Princeton	10	do

Thirty eight guns under steam in the American Navy!

You will recollect that 108 Steam Ships compose the steam navy of Great Britain, and 64 that of France. Now you see the American steam navy consists of five small vessels averaging less than 8 guns each. Such are the facts, and in my apprehension rather serious ones.

I beg it may be distinctly understood, that in speaking of the insufficiency of our naval forces for the defence of the country, I do not mean to impugn the gallantry of our Naval Heroes, nor the intrepidity of our land forces whom the laws of our country have constituted the grand bulwork of our Independence. Respect and venerate both, and make no doubt, that at the first blast of the war trumpet announcing the approaches of a foreign foe, and the outset of war, the hardy veterans and the youthful yeomanry of our country would rush from the mountains, and from the vallies, from the East and from the West, the North and the South, from the dense masses of the seaboard, and the deep solitudes of the wilderness to vindicate a nation.

The question is not whether the country is in danger of being conquered, but whether she is exposed to invasions, to insult, and to plunder.

In the event of invasion, at the only point, assailable, and that is every point upon the sea cast from New Orleans to our North Eastern frontier, what have we for defence? Five vessels and 34 guns under steam power. All the sailing ships of the Navy when opposed to a steam fleet are utterly useless, and can only serve to swell the triumph and gain eclat to the victor. The sailing ship can neither successfully contend with a steamer, nor escape from her. She therefore falls a sacrifice as a matter of course. The fearful result is that we have nothing that can be called defence to oppose the ruthless hand of the invader. It is true we have a prodigious moral and physical power *without arms*.—159,000 seamen, and by estimate 75,500 inland sailors making a grand marine force of 225,000 men. But remember whenever war comes upon us, it will come under steam power, and steam power only.—Of what use then will our 225,000 seamen be *without* a steam ship to man?

I admit that an armed steam ship may cost three times as much as an armed sailing ship of the same class, but if I am within limits in estimating an armed steamer capable of performing four times the duty of a sailing ship, and I have no doubt of the fact, why then it follows, that 26, 74 gun steam ships of war, would equal in efficient force a sailing fleet of 104, 74 gun ships. A powerful fleet, and one, aided by a few smaller steamers, no doubt capable of defending our east and of maintaining the honor and glory of our country in any war contest in which we may be forced to engage.

Gentlemen:—Do you think it extravagant and beyond the easy ability of every state that composes this great confederation, to build one steam ship of 74 guns? Look at the mighty interest at stake. Take no risk upon a point which involves the safety of the Union.

Think of the tremendous consequences. It is not wealth, it is not commerce, agriculture and manufactures alone, that are increased; it is not the honor and glory of our country, the magnificent cities, the public works, the result of indefatigable industry and the combined genius of the Republic that is exposed, but the foundation of our peace, the sanctity of domestic enjoyment, the scattering of peaceable families, the blotting out of home, the humbling of beauty to the rude assaults of the invader, these are some of the precious jewels exposed to plunder.

Adequate means of defence not only ensure protection, but augment the character and stability of our country, so that they both ward off evil and gather good.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

	1840 PRESIDENT. Harrison.	1840 PRESIDENT. V. Buren.	1844 GOVERNOR Markle.	1844 GOVERNOR Shunk.	1844 GOVERNOR Lemoyne.
Allegheny	7620	4573	12332	..	..
Adams	2453	1628	680	..	..
Armstrong	1260	1744	..	514	..
Berks	5852	7425	..	4451	..
Bedford	3143	1710	636	..	..
Bucks	4705	4488	..	250	..
Bedford	2910	2446	160	..	..
Butler	2100	1804	154	..	..
Bradford	2831	2844	..	..	..
Cambria	811	920	..	165	..
Chester	5643	4852	665	..	..
Centre	1447	2242	..	540	..
Carlon	..	..	..	320	..
Cumberland	2799	2935	16	..	..
Columbia	1325	2829	..	1612	..
Crawford	2169	2908	..	540	..
Clarion	648	1506	..	1096	..
Clinton	637	649	..	..	..
Clearfield	439	812	..	..	..
Dauphin	3124	2187	864	..	..
Delaware	2031	1456	575	..	..
Erie	3069	2004	1300	..	..
Fayette	2755	3205	..	450	..
Franklin	3586	2892	664	..	..
Greene	1350	2010	..	750	..
Huntingdon	3826	2366	1450	..	..
Indiana	1935	1209	676	..	..
Juniata	946	1043	..	120	..
Jefferson	476	592	..	90	..
Lebanon	2369	1402	742	..	..
Lancaster	9678	5472	3867	..	..
Lehigh	2405	2451	..	254	..
Lycoming	1504	2181	..	444	..
Luzerne	2774	4119	..	1000	..
Monroe	345	1447	..	..	..
Mercer	2249	2586	33	..	..
Mifflin	1226	1326	..	100	..
Montgomery	4068	4869	..	1067	..
McKean	262	275	..	..	..
Northampton	2846	3838	..	1020	..
Northumberland	1351	2187	..	756	..
Philad'a City & Co.	17844	14057	6010	..	..
Pike	135	524	..	525	..
Potter	180	363	..	..	..
Schuylkill	1881	2184	..	817	..
Somerset	2501	765	1560	..	..
Susquehana	1560	2023	..	600	..
Tioga	955	1721	..	..	..
Union	2423	1378	955	..	..
Venango	855	1275	..	350	..
Westmoreland	2778	4701	..	1923	..
Washington	4147	3011	..	46	..
Warren	827	929	..	..	..
Wayne	675	1188	..	600	..
York	3592	4492	..	894	..
Wyoming	..	..	..	100	..
Total	144018	143675	23339	22,400	....
	143675		22400		
Harrison's maj.	343		939		

Above we give the majorities so far as they have reached us. Nine counties are to hear from yet, but if they give Shunk the same majorities that they gave Van Buren in 1840. (2753.) Markle will be beaten about 1800 votes, that is, supposing the majorities we give to be correct. Porter's majority in 1841 was 23,031—we have therefore gained at least 21,000 in the State and have every assurance that we shall carry it by some thousands in November. We call upon our friends to be up and doing. The time is short—let every moment be employed, and employed to the very best advantage. We can do wonders if we set about it.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

This whole state, in the town elections just over, has gone Whig. This shows the absolute certainty of her Electoral vote being cast for Mr Clay.

MARINE DISASTERS.—The steamer Louis Philip was lately aground on the bar at the North of the Ohio. She was got badly crippled, having lost her rudder all her anchors, and cables, one of he pipes bent nearly double and her hog chains broken.

The Steamer Hannibal had also got over but all three of her hog-chains were broken when she s ruck the bar and grounded.

The steamer Independence was hard aground at the head of Hat Island, a considerable distance from the main channel.

The steamer St. Louis still lies high and dry on Graham's bar, and can only be got off by a rise of the river or canaling her out.

Ohio Redeemed! Victory! Victory!

THE STATE IS SAFE!

Sufficient returns have been received to render certain the election of

A WHIG GOVERNOR!
A WHIG SENATE!
A WHIG HOUSE!

And of course

A WHIG U. S. SENATOR!!

Whig majority in the Senate will be 4 certain, and probably 6.

Whig majority in the House will be from 10 to 15.

We have no room this morning for our table of returns, but we give the totals as follows:

Bartley's majorities,	21,451
Tod's majorities,	16,411
Bartley's majority so far,	5,040
There are eight counties to hear from, which gave Shannon majorities in 1812 of	1,084
	3,956

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

1st district—James J. Faran.*
2d " F. A. Cunningham.*
3d " R. C. Schenck,
4th " Joseph Vance,
9th " Augustus L. Perrill,* gain.
10th " A. P. Stone,* for vacancy.
" " Columbus Delano for 29th Congress, gain.
13th " Isaac Parrish,* gain.
14th " Alexander Harper.
21st " E. S. Hamlin, for vacancy, gain.
" " J. M. Root, gain.

*Locofocos.

From the National Intelligencer

NEW JERSEY ALL WHIG!

New Jersey has far surpassed the hopes or her sanguine friends in the result of the election just concluded. The State is Whig beyond the reach of any influence or accident. She has chosen a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature, and consequently will elect a Whig United States Senator. The annexed list exhibits the complete vote for Governor. The candidates were Charles C. Stratton, Whig, and John R. Thompson, Loco.

Whig.		Locofoco.	
Hudson	478	Bergen	410
Passaic	313	Sussex	2140
Essex	1797	Warren	1100
Morris	310	Huntingdon	650
Somerset	220	Monmouth	250
Middlesex	352	Atlantic	329
Burlington	630		
Gloucester	674		4979
Camden	397		
Salem	285		
Cumberland	230		
Cape May	431		
Mercer	237		
	6435	Whig maj.	1556

GEORGIA RIGHT SIDE UP!

The few returns which we give this morning from the Congressional election that came off in Georgia on Monday last are sufficient to show that this State stands firm to the Whig faith. Thomas Butler King, Alexander H. Stevens, and Robert Toombs, all Whigs, are elected by large majorities. We shall carry two, if not three, of the remaining five districts. The vote is compared with the Governor's election of last year, when the Whig candidate was elected by a majority of 3,369 votes.

Counties.	Governor, 1843. Whig.	Governor, 1843. Loco.	Congress, 1844. Whig.	Congress, 1844. Loco.
Chatham,	738	672	616	626
Bibb,	592	659	—	126
Upson,	637	332	260	—
Morgan,	414	349	396	313
Putnam,	418	317	89	—
Green,	719	122	725	138
Jasper,	452	503	437	519
Baldwin,	360	309	260	258
Taliaferro,	404	60	404	56
Richmond,	766	544	825	616
Lincoln,	287	131	269	174
Warren,	547	323	538	336
Columbia,	336	172	196	—
Hancock,	412	272	463	347
Effingham,	162	82	193	94
	7244	4897	5689	3583

BY THE EASTERN MAIL of this morning, we have Philadelphia papers of Saturday, and observe some difference in the reported majorities, but we do not see that they are to be depended on more than those we give—They do not vary the result much either way.

From the U. S. Gazette we cut the following:

CONGRESSIONAL.—Among, the agreeable news of yesterday, from various quarters, is that of the election of Mr. Blanchard, (Whig) in Irvin's district, the re-election of Mr. Pollock (Whig) in the Thirteenth District, and the election of Cester Butler [Whig] in the Luzerne district, in the place of Mr. Bidlack—Mr. Butler comes in between two Locos, but any how he is welcome. He is a gentleman of sound views, of manly character, and one who will reflect credit on the State which he is, in part, to represent. We congratulate our friends of the Valley on the result of their Congressional vote.

Per contra, the Whigs lose in York Mr. Ness, whom they did not elect, but whom they might have re-elected. They lose in the First District Mr. Morris, who was elected with the aid of some Loco votes, but who deserved the votes of every citizen in the district and they lose Mr. Jenks of Bucks, whom they did elect, and ought to have re-elected—a sound man, a good politician, and a proper representative.

In the Third District, the Natives elect, in the place of a Loco, one of their party who is said to be for Clay and the Tariff, as also is (as we hear,) the member elect of the First.

Mr C J ingersoll is, we learn, returned as elected in the Fourth District.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE.—This building was crowded to suffocation last evening, to hear the venerable statesman and patriot. By seven o'clock, the seats were all occupied, and soon after the aisles and the very vestibule of the Temple. When Mr. Adams entered, the whole audience, with one simultaneous movement, arose to their feet and gave him such a welcome as none but an Apostle of Freedom deserves or could receive.

The "old man elequent" spoke for two hours in a strain of mingled pathos, invictive and elequence—in a style such as alone John Quincy Adams can command. The immense assembly hung on his words in enchained attention, and the stole neise heard throughout the evening, save the orator's voice, was the frequent hursts of heart-felt admiration, that seemed the necessary safety-valve to violent emotion.

Mr. Adams, in a most interesting historical analysis of the treaty of Florida, rescued his *character and political ability* from the calumnies with which bold bad men have to oppress it, and proved by irrefragable evidence that the Sabine was the most Western point possible that could have been extorted from Spain in the treaty of 1819.

We will not attempt to do Mr. Adams the injustice to give a mere synopsis of the speech—the less necessary, as we understand he has consented to bestow upon his fellow citizens his own valuable notes of this inestimable production.

The citizens of Boston will long remember with gratitude the great favor thus done them by this eminent and venerable patriot, whose fame has filled two hemispheres, and will last to eternity. A connecting link between two centuries, both of which he has distinguished, he is as much endeared to us as he was respected by our fathers.—[Bost. Cour.

☞We will publish Mr. Adam's speech to-morrow.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Letter from James G. Birney.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1844.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Your paper of this morning contains a statement which I wish to correct. It is, that on my passage from Detroit to Buffalo, I "did not hesitate to avow my preference for Mr. Polk and for the Locofoco policy generally."

On the occasion referred to, I gave no opinion on the general policy of the Democratic party; nor did I speak of any preference that I had, as between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk: but I spoke of them both, as I always have done, as utterly objectionable. In remarking on the danger of Annexation, I expressed the opinion that I now repeat—that I had but little fear of it, should Mr. Polk be elected; but a good deal should Mr Clay be elected. I placed my fears on the ground that Mr. Clay, as well as Mr. Polk, had expressed himself favorably to Annexation, and that he could and would *lead* his party, whilst Mr Polk was incompetent to lead his. I considered Mr. Clay as the adroitest, as well as the boldest, party tactician we have; whilst Mr., Polk had shown no extraordinary skill and had comparatively little experience in party management.

If I have been nominated for the Legislature of Michigan by the Democrats of the County in which I reside, it has been since I left home. My relation to the Liberty party and my uncompromising opposition to both the other parties is as well understood there as elsewhere. If, then, I have been nominated by any portion of my countrymen, it has been neither as a Democrat nor as a Whig. But as I have received no official or authoritative notification of such nomination, it would be premature in me now to take any farther notice of it.

Respectfully, &c.,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

☞We give Mr Birney's letter as it reaches us. Happily Mr. Clay's last letter to the National Intelligencer has deprived its only material misrepresentation of all force. All the perverse ingenuity of Mr. Birney and his supporters for the Presidency can no more harm Mr Clay on that subject.

As to Birney's nomination for the Legislature of Michigan by the Locofocos of his county, we ask every reader to mark well his evasive language, and judge whether we are not justified in our conviction that there is a well understood coalition between the Locofocos and Third Party Abolitionists to defeat Mr. Clay and divide the spoils between them. Does any man believe the Locofocos of Saginaw have nominated James G Birney to represent them without an *understanding*, and a clear stipulation of reciprocal service? We cannot. [*Ed Tribune.*

We copy with much pleasure the following paragraph from the National Intelligencer of Saturday. We, too, can bear equally direct testimony to the politeness and many kind attentions extended by Mr. VALLIO our citizens, whilst superintending the Telegraph at this end of the Line. We gladly embrace the occasion to repeat the acknowledgment of our indebtedness to Mr. H. J. ROGERS, the present superintendent at this end of the Line, for his urban attentions:—*Balt. Amer.*

MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—The utility and importance of this greatest of great inventions of modern times has been fully manifested during the last three days. Of the propriety of its being placed under the exclusive control of the Government, and extended over the whole seaboard, we think there can be no longer any room for dispute. The results of the elections of the several wards of the city of Baltimore, and the counties of Maryland have, through the agency of the Telegraph, been made known to us here in an instant after they were reported at the office in Baltimore; thus literally realizing the fable of the "Arabian Nights," annihilating both time and space, and enabling us to transmit the intelligence without delay to every quarter of the country. To the urbanity and patience of Mr. Alfred Vail, who has charge of the Telegraph in this city, the citizens of Washington are under great obligation, and we take this occasion to acknowledge our portion of it. Gentlemen who have frequently visited the office during this very exciting time warmly express their admiration of the cheerful promptitude with which he gratified their curiosity by exhibitions of the power and accuracy of this wonderful invention.

☞The *Washington Globe* denies that the issuing of double Prospectuses from its office, one of them ferociously denouncing the present Tariff, the other entirely silent on the subject, was an act of the Editors. But it does not and cannot deny that its Prospectuses liberally circulated in Pennsylvania under the frank of Hon. B. A. Bidlack, M. C. were *minus* the attack on the Tariff; it has not denied that these were printed at the Globe office. Its denial, therefore, amounts only to this—that the deception was suggested by Mr. Bidlack, and not by the Editors. What does that amount to?—We have circulated thousands of Prospectuses of the Clay Tribune, and *nobody has wanted them altered for any quarter of the Union.—Tribune.*

AN ARREST.—The Lexington (Ky.) Reporter, received yesterday says:—

"A man calling himself Fairbank has been about this city for two or three weeks past, endeavouring to pass himself off as a Methodist preacher, of which, however, he exhibited no authentic credentials. On Monday evening he was arrested near Paris on a charge of abducting three slaves, the property of Messrs, Brain, Grant, and Baxter. The facts which have been developed are such as to leave no doubt of his guilt, and to produce the impression that his object was mercenary, his design being to obtain such funds as the servants by prudent economy had laid up, and then, to dispose of the servants themselves for his own advantage. We understand that to cover his designs he induced a young lady of this city to become a partner of his guilt, by a pretence of a runaway matrimonial connexion with her, to be consummated at Aberdeen, Ohio. They have both been committed to the county jail. It *may* be that the crime of the man is the result of some deeply laid political plot in Ohio, to produce an excitement just upon the eve of the election, which is to take place in this State next week.

A LARGE HAUL.—On demolishing an ancient Roman Catholic Chapel recently in Warsaw, two barrels filled with gold to the value of $600,000 were found in the foundation. It is to be employed in the completion of the fine hanging bridge over the Vistula between warsaw and Prague.

The Albany Advertiser makes the following statement as to the price of flour, as affected by the tariff, which, it will be seen, has very little to do with the matter. Up to October 1st the receipts of flour and wheat at Albany have exceeded those of last year by an amount equal to 576,000 bls of flour.

"The price of a barrel of flour at New York on the 5th was $4 69. When the Tariff was passed in 1842, it was $4 75—a difference of only twelve and a half cents in the price; whereas the increase in the receipts is nearly 60 per cent. What say the free traders to this?

What has become of this immense increase? It has not gone to England, for a British, not an American tariff equal to an ad valorem duty of 67 per cent, excludes it from that market. Flour, which sells at a profit at $4 75 in a home market, cannot be sold, and pay expenses, in a foreign market, if the price at New York exceeds $3 75 per bbl.

Can it be that the tariff of 1842 has reduced the price of Canadian as well as American flour? What has the American tariff to do with Canadian flour! And yet how is it that Canadian flour at Montreal is as low as American flour at New York, unless it be that, as in both cases, the supply is greater than the demand. It is the demand for flour that has kept the price up to what it is; and that demand, be it borne in mind by every farmer, is a demand for a market at home; created by the wisdom of Whig Legislation, that by producing a division of labor creates a market at home for the products of our fields."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration of the estate of Samuel Alexander of Indiana township (late of the city of Pittsburgh) deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN GIBB,
JOS. COLTART, } Administrators.

oct 8—w6t*T

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 28th day of October next.

The Administration account of Samuel Large, Executor of the estate of Bulkard Fulkinson, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of George Cochran, acting Executor of the estate of Aaron Hart, late of Pitt township, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Zachens Patterson, Administrator of the estate of Thomas White, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Swords, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Swords, late of Ross township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Dickey, Administrator cum Testamento Annexo on the estate of John Mehaffy, late of West Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of Chas. Thorn, Administrator of the estate of John Fife, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Taggart, executor of the estate of Hugh Taggart, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of John McKnight, acting Executor of the estate of Margaret Goosehorn, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Elizabeth Ferguson and William Douglass, Executors of the estate of David Ferguson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

A Supplementary account of Robert Martin, Administrator of the estate of Adam E. Tomlinson, late of Pitt township, deceased.

The Administration account of C S Bradford, Esq. Administrator of the estate of James Findlay, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Henry Chalfant, Executor of the estate of Ezekial Reed, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The Administration account of Hugh Roland and Fauntley Muse, Executors of the estate of Joseph Fenton, late of McKeesport, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, Executor of the estate of Mary Sampson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Jane McDowell and Presley McDowell, Administrators of the estate of Alexander McDowell, late of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Wiland, Administrator of the estate of Peter Wiland, late of Pine township, deceased.

The Administration account of David Lyons, Executor of the estate of James Logan, late of St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Stevenson and Alexander McAdams, Executors of the estate of Arthur Forbis, late of Findlay township, deceased.

The Administration account of John Loughry and Thomas Gibson, Administrators of the estate of John Loughry, late of Indiana township, deceased.

The Administration account of Joseph Edmundson and Samuel McCurdy, Executors of the estate of James McMeehan, late of Robinson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Ezekial Harker, Administrator of the estate of Henry Griner, late of Lower St Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Jacob Aber and Robert Wallace, Executors of the estate of James Morrison, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Thomas Wallace, Administrator of the estate of James Wallace, late of Jefferson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary McMurray and William Sturgeon, Administrators of the estate of Joseph McMurray, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert Carothers and John King, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Ross, late of Plum township, deceased.

The Administration account of John K Graham, Administrator of the estate of Maria Graham, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

The Administration account of William W. Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Rebecca French, late of Allegheny county, deceased.

The Administration account of William W. Dallas, Administrator of the estate of Alexander Otterson, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of John Sampson, James Kerr and Robert H. Davis, Administrators of the estate of Foster Graham, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of David R. Coon, Administrator of the estate of A. P. Coon, late of Allegheny city, deceased.

The Administration account of William Pentland, Administrator de Bonis non of the estate of Christopher Magee, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Abraham Laubach, Guardian of the heirs of James P. Leslie, minor child of George Leslie, deceased.

The account of Samuel Stewart, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas G. Steel, deceased.

The account of John McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Joseph Estep, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The account of Dr. J. C. McCully, Guardian of the estate of the minor children of Thomas Long, late of Upper St Clair township, deceased.

The supplementary and final act of George Watson, guardian of the estate of Margaret Johnston, minor child of John Johnston, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

sept 27—d1t&w4t P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3¼ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Gayandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 9 Woodstreet, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

Certificate of the Efficacy of Seller's Celebrated Liver Pills.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Some time since I was taken with a severe pain in the right side, which continued for some months, when I was taken with a severe coughing and spitting of blood, which reduced me so much that I had forever given up all hope of recovery. I applied to various physicians, but with no effect, the last one to whom I applied informed me that I was in the last stage of Consumption, and beyond the hope of recovery. Being persuaded to try a box of your valuable Liver Pills, I did so and can assure you before taking them all, my health was perfectly restored. Had I not taken them I solemnly believe that ere this I should have been in eternity.

Yours,
ALFRED FRAYZER.

Millersburgh, Ohio, July 13, 1844.

☞The above certificate shows that Consumptive diseases may have their beginning in diseased Livers, and that by setting the Liver right, the patient's life is often saved.

WHILST THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Sir: I have been an afflicted man for the last six or seven years. The most alarming feature of my disease was bleeding of the lungs. When your Liver Pills were first offered for sale in our town, I purchased a box of them, and have used but little medicine of any other kind for a long time, and I verily believe they have been a means of saving my life. It is very certain that without the relief which they gave me, I could not have lasted long: I must have died. I believe your Liver Pills to be the best I ever used or known to be used, and recommend to every body.

ABRAM BANKS.

Cookstown, July 12th, 1844.

☞Here is another instance of the connection of disease of the Lungs with disease of the Liver, to be remedied by the Liver Pill.

☞Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS.
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va.; P. HUGHS, Canton, O.; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. C. WICK, Wayne, J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, O., and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city, Pa. sept 30

Orphan's Court Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, on petition filed, as by law required, for the payment of debts and the education of minor children, &c., and on motion of James Callan, Esq., Attorney for the parties interested, the following described Real Estate, the property of the heirs of Dominick O'Connor, deceased, will be offered for sale on the premises, on Monday, the 28th day of October A. D. 1844, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, noon, of said day, to-wit:

All that part and parcel of lot number seven (No. 7,) in the borough of Birmingham, "Beginning at a point on "Centre street, corner of Jefferson street, in the Borough "of Birmingham, containing a portion of said lot, number "seven, (No. 7,) in plan of lots laid out by the 'Birmingham Glass Company,' equal to eighty feet along Jefferson "street, and sixty feet upon Centre street."

By the Court: T. FARLEY, Clerk.

☞Terms of payment to be made known on the day o sale. oct 4-d1&w2t

Dr. Bechter's

PULMONARY PRESERVATIVE.

For Coughs, Colds, Influenzas, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, Pains of the Breast and Sides, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing and Expectoration, Shortness of Breath, Inflammation of the Lungs, and arrest of approaching Consumption.

IT has been but a few years since this medicine has been introduced into this country, and has been productive of the most astonishing and unexpected results. As several hundred certificates of its effects have been heretofore published it is only necessary now to remind the public where it can be obtained genuine.

Throughout Germany it is known as the "Life Preserver," and is the only medicine in use there for the above affections.

It is put up in half pint bottles, with full directions—50 cents a bottle.

For sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
sept 24 corner of 6th and Wood sts.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

HAT, CAP AND FUR WAREHOUSE,

No. 101 Market and 43 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHERE will be found always on hand, superior Beaver, Otter, Nutria, Cassimere, Russia, Plain Brush and Muskrat

HATS,

Made of the best materials by competent workmen, and at greatly reduced prices—from $1 to $5 each.

I have just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with my Fall Stock of

Caps and Ladies' Furs.

Caps from 12½ cents to $12 each, such as: Sealette, Hair Seal, Plush, single and double; Cloth, Plain, and Fur trimmed; Fabby and Silk Velvet, and Glazed of all kinds.

☞A handsome assortment of CHILDREN'S FANCY CAPS, of all patterns and colors; Muskrat Caps, coarse and fine; Sea Otter of various qualities; Superfine Otter, a new style of Mohair Caps, made in Paris; also, Mohair Cloth of the same kind to make of any given pattern, besides an endless variety of shapes and qualities, which cannot be enumerated.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST.

MUFFS—from One Dollar and Fifty Cents to Sixteen Dollars each; such as, very superior Lynx, different qualities; a beautiful article of Fitch, Gennet, Cross Fox, Imitation Lynx, Muskrat, Coney, and all other kinds; to which I respectfully invite the attention of the ladies.

A portion of my stock was purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be disposed of at GREAT BARGAINS. Only give me a call and examine my assortment and be convinced that I will sell lower than any other house in this city, even in these cheap times.

☞An apprentice wanted as above.
sept 9-d1w&w8t

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